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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,833—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES]

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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th April.
M.L. BRITANNIA	5125	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellio	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Fls. 600,	Fls. 325,	Fls. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rossovich	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDOBONA	F. Cabol	4,351	23th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,569	O. Canessa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busron, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th April at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FROM

ITALY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD

IN

FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,

WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT

FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ALBANIAN."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our office to MACMILLAN BUILDINGS, 44 Hornby Road, next to Messrs. WHITEAWAY and LAIDLAW'S premises.

BREUL & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Thirty Five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 2nd day of April, 1903, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1903, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
S. M. MOSES, Director.
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 2nd April, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 26591 of 1894.

LUMBA VUNNA, CUSTOOR LUMBA, NOWLA LUMBA and RUPA SUKHA ..Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
PARASHRAM GUNOO and JAMOOBAI, Woman .....Defendants.
DHUNJIBHOY BAMANJI .....Purchaser.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 28th day of March, 1903, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Purchaser :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Koliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 38 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 28, New No. 11352, Old Survey No. 314 and New Survey No. 3219, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property secondly hereinafter described under E Ward No. 6864, and Street No. 10, and bounded along with the property secondly hereinafter described as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Fakir Sina and another, and now of Dhunjibhoy Bamanji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Manock Vithal and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bamanji, on or towards the North by a passage, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Sunwar Arjoon and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bamanji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Koliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 28, New No. 11351, Old Survey No. 314, and New Survey No. 3218, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property firstly hereinbefore described under E Ward No. 6865, and Street No. 11, and bounded along with the property firstly hereinbefore described as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Fakir Sina and another and now of Dhunjibhoy Bamanji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Manock Vithal and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bamanji, on or towards the North by a Passage and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Sunwar Arjoon and others and now of the said Dhunjibhoy Bamanji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 21st day of April, 1903, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1903.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

DON'T SUFFER FROM

ECZEMA

"ANTEXEMA"

CURES THE WORST CASES.

LET no one endure any longer the itching, burning, and smarting of Eczema, or any form of skin trouble great or small. There is a remedy which will bring relief at once, and an ultimate cure. 'ANTEXEMA" is a healing cream which forms an artificial skin over the burning parts, stops the terrible itching, and enables them to heal. Sold in bottles. Price Re 1 and Rs. 2. Post free from the Agents.

MASTER BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN.

DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND } Rs. 21 per case.
GENEVA.

FREEBOOTER GIN

IS SUPPLIED TO

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

AND

ADMIRALTY.

THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD.

AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE.

THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE at advantageous Rates.

BRADBURY BRADY & COMPANY,
43-45, Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th March, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assests of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાશમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ શાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on amount Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Kapiasade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager

Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 12 Months.....5	„
„ 2 Years.....5½	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

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REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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As supplied to the Gentry, Messes and Trade. Manufactured in Cairo, Egypt, which place is well-known for its dry climate in the annuls of Cigarettes.

Please send for a Box of their Medium Priced Brand. No. 8 Medium or Large at Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-12 per 100.

Their increasing demand is a proof of their Popularity.

Fresh Consignments per every alternate Mail Boat.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs easy and light chairs, almira, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, cots.
389 black morocco skins.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles, by different makers,
1 lady's Rambler bicycle, in very good order.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 new rubber-tyred Ralli cart.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred gig, in good order.
1 Roan waler going in harness.
1 well bred fox terrier bitch.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Messrs. A Bisajee and Co., jewellers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussel's carpets, pictures, etc, the property of F. G. HEAVEN Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich clockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome cabinets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps Persian carpets, valuable pictures, etc., the property of F. G. Hinniscion, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY for Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Clubs, and for Officers for Civil and Military Examinations, University Students, Engineers, Lawyers, men of Science and Literature and Booksellers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Action at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 16th, FRIDAY the 17th Inst., at 2 p.m., each day, a large collection of rare and valuable books on antiquity, history biography, engineering, law, natural science, philosophy religion, fiction, arts kuglish literature, and dictionaries. Also Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Zend and Pehlvi books.
Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's lamps, &c., &c., the property of W. M. WILLIS WILSON, Esq., Superintending Engineer.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Curzon House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, Hink's and Ditmar's inside and windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, ice-box, matting, &c., the property of B. D. HUGHES, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Naval Building, Hornby Row, by order of the concerned, an invoice of American furniture of the 16th century style imported by Mr. Tata, to introduce it in Bombay, consisting of tabourettes, reed rockers, book-cases, chiffoniers, settees, 'stands, car tables, dresser case, clock, dressing table, side-boards, sliding dining table, hall seat, with bevelled edged mirror back, folding tables, side tables, rotary chairs, desk, arm-chairs, wash stands, cabinets, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th prox, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahajustice opposite the Battery the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Polished plain and carved housedd furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and "John Rogers" best plateware, rich crockery, and glassware, a mahogany Grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria & C. spring by "Windover" a handsome English-built mailphaeton by "Fulker," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c. the property of D. ARDESEER BOLTON Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urina Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CITIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

N originally d... and its Various F... means of Curing Nervous Debility the use of Nauseous Pill and Nervous Ailments without The Method is easy ... tive Cure is Ensured in ... Old Men. ... of Weakness in Young and A fully Explanatory Pamph... —Address C. MURRAY, ... sent sealed free of charge. Bond Street, High Holborn, London, England.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

ElphinstoneCircle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances,

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager,

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1/8	= + 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98 3/4	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15/16	= + 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 11/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/2	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	49 1/8	= — 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·20 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 1s. 3 31-32d.
Metals:—Copper Braziers £73,
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s
Bar Iron Belgian £5·2·6,
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 Mar.-Apl. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-8 Apl.-May. Business done. Tone quiet.
Linseed Bold 42 1-4, April-May Buyers. Tone easier.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9s.

In Liverpool.—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·36 + 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·18	5·18	5·18	5·18
+2	+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·10	4·58	4·57	4·51
+1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 "
" Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	10·15 plus 10
Futures, month of July	9·67 plus 6
Do. do. December	8·34

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of July	9·54 plus 7
Do. October	8·34
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	103,000
" Exports to Great Britain	82,000
" France and Continent	93,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	390,000
" " at Interior Ports	240,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 3rd April, 1903:—

Cotton	8,154 bales.
Wheat	4,231 cwts.
Linseed	24,036 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7,283 "
Gingellyseed	5,740 "
Poppyseed	243 "
Groundnuts	150 "
Castorseed	4,872 "
Rice	2,203 "
Myrabollams	4,313 "
Cottonseed	4,439 "

Imports of Treasure ex Britania from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,22,080
Gold Coin	" 1,50,000
Silver Bullion	" 78,233

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	119
Shanghai	30	do do	161 1-2
Japan	30	do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	98 13
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 13

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	6	6
Forward April-May	7	7	

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	to	5	10
Do Forward					
April-May	5	10			
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	to	5	15
Do Forward					
April-May	6	0			
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	3	to	6	4
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	5			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	7	8			
Forward April-May	7	5			
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	22	8			
Forward April-May.	22	8			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	dull.
Estimated sales	4,000
Total imports	38,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·18	5·19	5·19
+1	+1	+1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·19	5·11	4·77	4·57	4·57
+1	+1	+1		

COTTON—Quiet but steady with little business passing. There is a small enquiry for Japan and Europe.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	163	156	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	183	175	...	do.
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	176	168	do.
Damaegaum Poolgaum M. G.	194	186	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	195	187	...	do.
Akola M. G.	193	184	...	do.
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Broach do	231	226	..	do.
Bhownugger do	205	195	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	201	191	180	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been steady
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 90 1-8
3 per cent Rentes 98 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 65 15-16
Bar Silver 22 11-16
The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.
In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.
Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MAXWELL—HUDSON—March 8, at St George's Chapel, Albemarle Street, E H H Maxwell, of the Inner Temple, to Caroline Maud, daughter of Lieut-Col A H Hudson.
PLUMMER—BEVERLEY-BIRD—March 16, at Batheaston Church, Somerset, E C Plummer, M R C S (Eng.) L R C P (Lond.), to Constance Beverley, daughter of Capt Beverley-Bird.
THOMSON—MOORE—March 11, at Newchapel, Clonmel Capt N A Thomson, Seaforth Highlanders, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late S Moore, D L.

DEATHS.

BIDDLE—March 14, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, M Biddle, son of the late Lieut-Col T Biddle, Madras Art, aged 72.
BOYLE—March 13, at Plymouth, C S Boyle, late of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, India.
BRANDT—March 14, at Heathfield, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Lieut-Col Brandt, late 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, aged 74.
CAMPBELL—March 13, at St Jean de Luz, Bas Pyrenees France, J G Campbell, retired colonel, 2nd batt the Royal Munster Fusiliers, aged 68.
CHALON—March 10, at Inworth Grane, Kelvedon, Col T H T Chalon, late of the Madras Light Cav. son of the late Major-Gen T B Chalon, Madras Army.
DE SALIS—March 15, at Oatlands, Garlies Road, Forest Hill, Col C L de Salis, late commanding 7th batt the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), aged 65.
DOUGLAS—March 17, at Spezia, Italy, Katherine Douglas, the beloved wife of Charles Douglas, formerly of Bombay.
GIBSON—March 12, at Southend-on-Sea, Louisa widow of the late Rev C D Gibson, M A, senior chaplain, Madras Establishment, aged 85.
LYSTER—March 6, at Bath, Col H J Lyster, commanding the Royal Art, Cork Harbour, son of the late Rear-Admiral H Lyster, R N, aged 51.
WRIGHT—March 10, Major H Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, D S O.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—MULLENEUX—April 4, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev Alex S Crichton, Tom Lawson Roberts, to Florence Mulleneux.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON—March 23, at Madhubani, Darbhanga, the wife of A W Watson, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HART—GOODALL—April 2, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Guise B Cowley, Colonel Horatio H Hart, Royal Engineers, to Alice Maud, fourth daughter of H B Goodall, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Belvedere, Mussoorie.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—March 29, in the General Hospital, Madras Rev John McLeod Hawkins, M A, Church Missionary Society, son of the Rev R Hawkins, Rector of Heanton, N Devon, aged 37.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 5-46m., 7-0a. Low water, 0-3m., 0-2a.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Mandvie Anglo-Vernacular School Prize Distribution Mr. Justice Aston presiding.
Novelty, Theatre, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Pelitana entered and the steamer gisela left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Albenian and Brittania entered and the steamers Tientsin, Circassia and Ascot left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Gongella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-morrow Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Warora via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. J. Crummy, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali and Superintendent Ingram, following appointments have been made in the Bombay Police Force:—Superintendents Standford, Bornett and Sanderson to be confirmed, Superintendent Holdsway to be in charge of the Dock Police and Inspector Williamson to act as Superintendent in place of Superintendent Lee-Smith on leave.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Bunumia Ismail, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Null Bazaar, while under the influence of liquor on Friday evening, was knocked down by a tram-car at the Victoria Terminus and one of the wheels passed over him. It appears that Bunumia jumped out of a car and was going to get into another car, when he was knocked down and run over by a third car which was coming from the opposite direction. He sustained a fracture of the right leg and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of March, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,924 among them the number of new admissions was 1,234 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	430	225	311	996
Mussalman	97	31	90	218
Parsee	3	2	6	11
Other castes	3	3	3	9
Total	533	291	410	1234

The average daily attendance was 123.

SUICIDE OF A SPECULATOR.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest relating to the death of Jaychund Jooths, a Hindu, aged fifty-five years. The deceased was a speculator in cotton and lived in Shaik Memon Street. He was in pecuniary difficulties and about a month ago pledged his wife's ornaments for Rs. 200 to meet losses he had sustained in speculation. The wife demanded back the ornaments but as Jaychund could not redeem them there were frequent quarrels between them. About 10 o'clock on Friday night last deceased returned home and went to sleep. He was found next morning unconscious in his bed. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He did not recover and died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Mrgue, yesterday, Mr P Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, regarding the death of a newly born female child, who was found dead in a quarry hole at Dharavie on the 25th March. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 25th ultimo the police on certain information proceeded to a hut at Dharavie and there found a Hindu woman named Bhimibai, confined of a child. Bhimibai, who is a widow, made a statement and took the police to a quarry hole about fifty yards away from her residence. The police saw divers into the hole and one of them brought out of water a parcel wrapped up in gunny. The parcel on being opened, was found to contain the body of a female child. It was alleged that Bhimibai had given birth to that child that morning and immediately after threw it into the quarry hole. Dr Arthur Powell, Coroner's surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body stated in his evidence that the child had lived and breathed. There was a bursing and an abrasion over the neck which showed that the child had been strangled to death. Dr. Powell was of opinion that death was due to strangulation, which could have been caused with human hands. The body had apparently been thrown into the water very shortly after death. Death was not due to drawning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was strangulation inflicted upon her by her mother, Bhimibai, under such circumstances that the act of Bhimabai was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Macarthur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire, which port she left on the 26th March, and called at Bunder Abbas and Muscat. During the voyage she experienced fair weather with strong southerly and north-east and north-west winds with high sea. She brought 55 boxes of specie, and Colonel Kimball, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and Mr. K. K. Mukerjee and seven followers as passengers.

MURDER OF A CREDITOR BY HIS DEBTORS.

MR. H. PAGE, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, in February last, convicted Soma Sajana Badad and three others of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

The four accused were charged with the murder of one Jaina walad Bawasaheb on the night of the 3rd January last. The story of the prosecution was that the deceased was a resident of Sangmeshwar and that he owned a house in the village of Dhamni, where the accused, who were all indebted to him, resided, and that he used frequently to stay there in order to look after his cultivation and other business in the village. On the day of the offence he had gone to Dhamni, taking his servant Bawakhan, along with him, and had put up in his own house there. He stayed in the village until 10 p.m., when he set out to return to Sangmeshwar. As he was crossing the embankment which is just outside the village, accused No. 1, who with No. 4 had been lying in wait for him, threw a large stone at him, which struck him on the temple and felled him. After he had fallen, he was set upon by all four accused, Nos. 2 and 3 having run up to the spot from their houses, which were close by. He was badly kicked and beaten in vital parts. After death his corpse was taken some two miles off and thrown on the road. The corpse and the clothes were recognised by the deceased's wife and others. Both before the Second Class Magistrate and before the committing Magistrate, the accused admitted having beaten the deceased after he had been struck down by the stone thrown by No. 1. The Session Judge remarked there was no direct evidence whatever in the case; but the confessory and circumstantial evidence was, he considered, sufficient to bring home the crime to the accused. In their confessions the accused stated that they were disgusted with the deceased's overbearing manner towards them, and with the abuse he was always heaping on them and on their women and that in consequence they entered into a conspiracy to kill him; that they had intended to put their plot into execution on the day before the commission of the crime, but were thwarted owing to his having gone home early, but that, on the day in question, the deceased had remained in Dhamni till after night fall; that Nos. 1 and 4 had lain in wait for him at an embankment on his way home, and that No. 3 had given them a hint that he was coming. It was further alleged that, as the deceased was crossing the embankment, No. 1 threw a stone at him, which hit him on the left temple and felled him; that after he had fallen, Nos. 2 and 3 came running up from their houses; that all of them kicked and beat him, while No. 4 injured him in vital parts. After life was extinct, it would appear from the confessions, No. 4 brought a bamboo pole and a rope from his house, and the corpse was tied up in the deceased's dhotar, and bound by ropes to the pole, and in this way carried to a place which was more than a mile from the scene of the murder. There was most important circumstantial evidence corroborating the confessions in material particulars. Further there was the production by the accused of the bamboo pole, on which faint bloodstains were still visible. The rope before the court also was produced by No. 4 from his own house. The Sessions Judge had came to the conclusion that there were circumstances in the case which rendered the capital sentence unsuitable. All the accused took part in a deliberate conspiracy to kill the deceased, but there were indications in the case which would lead to show that he had greatly exasperated them on more than one occasion. The doubts in the Session Judge's mind as to which accused actually struck the blow that caused the death of the deceased led him to the opinion that, though murder was proved against all the accused, transportation for life was the appropriate sentence.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

ZOROASTRIANISM AND PROSELYTISM.

THE marriage of Mr. Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Tata, with a French lady, which took place in Bombay on the 8th February last in accordance with the Zoroastrian customs and form, has been, after considerable delay, registered. The certificate of marriage, which was presented to the Registrar of Parsi marriages on the 6th March last for registration under Section VI of the Act XV of 1865, contains the following particulars of the parties:—The Bridegroom: Mr. Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Tata, age 46; widower; merchant by profession; father's name, Dadabhoy Cawesjee (now deceased); officiating priest, Kaikhosnroo Dastur Jamaspjee; Witness, Rustomjee Hormusjee Dastur. The Bride: Name, Suzanne Briere, now named Soonabai; spinister; age 23; father's name Paul Briere, a merchant by profession; officiating priest, Minocher Dastur Jamaspjee; Witness, Dadabhoy Sorabjee Tata. The certificate has been signed by the husband and wife the former as R. D. Tata and the latter as Soonabai R. D. Tata. Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, the Registrar has made the following note on the certificate:—

This certificate was presented for registration on the 6th ultimo. The validity of the marriage having been much discussed in the Parsi Community and warmly criticised in the Gujarati Papers and as the word "Parsi" not being interpreted in the interpellation clause of Act XV of 1865, the undersigned had addressed a letter on the same day to the clerk of the Hon. the Chief Justice to place the certificate before his Lordship for favour of his Lordship's decision as to whether I was justified in registering it as required by section 6th of the Act. In returning the certificate the Clerk of the Court intimates in his letter received this day that as the point does not arise in a suit under the act his Lordship cannot express an opinion on it. Under the above circumstances after mature and careful consideration I hold that as SuzanneBriere had prior to her marriage professed

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1903.

OUR BURMESE NEIGHBOURS.

FOR obvious reasons the report on the Census of Burmah is the last to come in. The tracts where the backwardness of the indigenous tribes call for special treatment are probably more extensive in Burma than in any other province of the empire. Mr. C. C. Lowis, who had charge of the operations places it on record that the popular idea that Burma is a succession of pestilential paddy swamps inhabited by amphibious husbandmen is almost a thing of the past, and even outside the province it is now generally known that, save in delta, which for the last century has coloured all the popular conceptions of the country, hill, and valley in Burma, alternate like ridge and furrow on a newly-tilled field. All the highlands through which the great rivers of the country, the Irrawady, the Chindwin, and the Salween have forced their way south, is the home of separate congeries of timorous, irrational, hill-folk, dotted sparsely along the crests, or precariously cultivating the jungle-clad slopes, intolerant of interference, unlettered, undisciplined, bound together by no ties of tradition or community of speech—Chin, Kachin, Karen, Palaung ; their name is legion. One and all needed careful handling in a matter, which do what he would was almost always connected in their minds with dark fiscal designs. Such was the popular belief in most parts of India until comparatively recent days, and as Sir W. Lee-Warner reminded the Society of Arts the other day scenes of bloodshed were not uncommon incidents in connection with census operations. It cannot have been with wholly unmixed feelings that the enumerators went about in the localities inhabited by the wild Was who enjoy an unenviable notoriety as head hunters. The head of an intelligent Babu would have been somewhat unique as an additional trophy to any Wa's collection, and the Census Commissioner saved trouble for himself and his subjects in contenting himself with an approximate enumeration. In the most savage regions "political or other considerations urged the expediency of a total abstention from interference even as slight as would be involved in a rough calculation," And such districts were, as a consequence, left entirely outside the scope of the operations. In towns the coincidence of several pagoda festivals interfered with correct enumeration, while the boat population also gave such trouble as to render the returns approximate at the very best.

The Burman is notoriously not given to migration from the country of his birth, and data regarding his tendency to move outside the limits of the province are of no statistical value, but in accordance with custom Mr. Lowis devotes a chapter of ten full pages to the subject. As regards the age and civil condition of the people much information is given, but even here Mr. Lowis regrets the want of accuracy displayed and the tendency of the enumerated to return their ages in multiples of five or ten, of the habit of substituting the current year of life for the number of completed years, and of other innocent causes of error, to say nothing of the incentives to wilful misstatement afforded on the one hand by vanity and on the other by a revenue system, which gives exemption from certain forms of taxation to persons below and above contain ages. Some of these disturbing factors Mr. Lowis finds exist in Burma, and it would be vain to look for anything approaching absolute accuracy in the age figures. Still he is persuaded that compared with any other Indian province they are as nearly accurate and not far behind those of any European countries. Very few natives of the East have anything beyond rough idea of their age, and it is not uncommon for a man, about sixty, to reply to a question : "Oh ; I must have seen nearly a hundred years ! " Referring to the proportion of the two sexes Mr. Lowis shows 50·9 per cent. to be of the male sex and 49·1 per cent. female. For every thousand males there are 962 females. This proportion is precisely the same as in the former census, therefore Mr. Lowis accepts it as proof positive that none of the physiological and social forces that have been at work during the past decade have been able materially to alter the relative strength of the two sexes. In Burma there is no suspicion of female infanticide, but the preponderance of males is regarded as abnormal. Migration may have something to do with it ; inaccurate enumeration more. For we read that in some districts at all events old people past work were not counted. Poongyis and nuns were united because they had renounced the world and its allurements and lunatics and cripples "because they are below the level of human beinge."

On the civil condition of the people Mr. Lowis gives us some instructive chapters. Remarriage after divorce is, it seems, extremely common in Burma, and divorce is in the eyes of the people so far less serious a step than in Europe, that there is every reason for believing that divorced persons, who had for a second time ventured on matrimony practically always returned themselves as married and not as divorced on the census forms. Regarding this subject, Mr. Lowis comments on the absolutely secular nature of the marriage ceremony. Religion plays as poor a part in it as does the tender passion in the unions of the great bulk of the inhabitants of India proper ; no interval separates the ceremony from the date on which conjugal relations commence, so that when asked in Burma to ascertain and report what seasons are deemed propitious for marriages, by what considerations these reasons are determined in each case, and what are regarded as the most favourable, the only reply the census official can give is that the Burman no more selects a special period for marrying than he does for drafting a lease or filing a law-suit. The Burman marries when he thinks he will, and in that he is widely different from his fellow-subject in other parts of the Indian Empire. There is an apparent tendency to marry earlier, but that is believed to be merely indicative of the increase in the total of Indian immigrants. By the time the 25-40 age period has been reached the married males are more inners. Here, remarks Mr. Lowis, we may claim to see the operation of prudential motives, which tend to defer the marriage day to a more and even more mature age, but the very appreciable decrease among the widowers in this age period shows also that a portion of the difference between the proportions per ten thousand for the two enumerations must be put down to remarriages. In India, as is pointed out, an increase in the remarriage of widows, such as seems to be disclosed, would be a symptom of considerable significance. In Burma no special interest can be held to attach to the data.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.

THE Queen's Road may be fairly called the longest and most utilised drive in Bombay. There is no alternative route to Malabar Hill nor to Cumballa Hill. Almost every one who enters the town from these now crowded quarters uses the Queen's Road, not, we can well believe, from choice, but simply because they can't help it. Everything that can be done to make of the road a horror and a misery for man and beast has been done or permitted by the authorities. We will not particularise the responsible individuals. To attempt to analyse and bring home to them this due proportion of crime would be as profitable and as pleasant as to trace the various smells on the road to their factors. But we may show how uncomplaining and even plucky under misfortunes are the drivers and riders and pedestrians that frequent every day what may be called our only thoroughfare. Coming from Malabar Hill, one is as often as not kept standing, part of a varied and impatient queue, at the railway gates while a train or trains go by. Then there is the rush across the railway lines—carefully laid to give the maximum of bumps to one's gari in a minimum of space—and a skilful wheel round a brave European constable, if it be after 4-30 p. m. round a native, but equally brave policeman, if it be earlier in the day, with a careful dodging of the traffic going to Cumballa Hill by the direct road before one gets into the swing again on the Queen's Highway. For the last two months the exigencies of drain-making have kept zarebas round mysterious diggings every few yards, first at one side of the road and then at the other, each zareba attended by its usual complement of reckless and remorseless coolies, to avoid whom is a serious item in the day's drive. Before one has enjoyed a moment's peaceful progression one comes upon the first of what may be called the lungs of the main drain, carefully opened to draw in air, but, alas! they give out far more than they draw in, and it is absolutely necessary to make a careful bundobust with one's own lungs to avoid whiffs of the most overwhelming nature. Even then one only puts off the evil day. The smell has got to be inhaled and it is. These scent-reservoirs come at frequent intervals, and though the B. B. and C. I. does its little best to smother the fumes rising from these Infernos and an obliging Municipal native employee absorbs all he can while sitting in full enjoyment at each opening, there is quite enough to go round. We cannot feel a becoming gratitude for the volumes of Indian coal-smoke that cloud the landscape, spoil our clothes, blind our eyes, and fill our nostrils, even though they may be calculated to mitigate the venom of the main-drain. A little nearer the town we come upon a picturesque and silent European Cemetery abandoned because of our bowing gracefully to the eternal fitness of things ; we hurry on to a Mahomedan burial-ground, silent enough, and full enough, but still open and still receiving the bodies for which it has no new ground. Further on is the Hindu burning-ground, sending up its columns of acrid smoke from a long line of fires, the scanty supply of wood for consumption of the bodies is proved to—one had almost said, the satisfaction of—the olfactory senses of each passer by. Now, if we cannot induce our Hindu brethren to remove their burning ground, could not the difficulty be turned to some extent by getting them to use more wood, or to put up proper incinerators where the last rites would be decently performed on the Hindu dead. That portion of the road bordered by the Burning Ground is rendered hideous all the morning and during the long afternoon, by the unmistakable character of the dense fumes that rise above the walls and escape freely all about the atmosphere. And through it all we have the running of the trains and the shrieks of the engines, the snorting of their steam escapes, and the rush of excited passengers from and to each station. Indeed any one who likes that kind of risky driving can have it all along the road every day, going and coming. He can take his first dose at the Churchgate corner, where he has to negociate a big lamp-post, a ditto policeman, a thundering train, and go on gaily to Marine Lines station where he can overtake the same train or meet another and deftly avoid the passengers, and then unabashed run a race—and not a very fast one either—to Charni Road and have the same experience, smoke and all thrown in. There is surely no other country in the world where the same number of human beings would submit year after year to the nuisances that beset every inch of the Queen's Road every day and all day long. The horses that draw the carriages along this most alarming road have been specially trained to take no notice of the railway traffic. They are wonderfully indifferent, but we need not admire their virtue in this respect, for the patience of their masters is a still more remarkable quality. It is, however, not exactly a heroic display of self-discipline, it is a dull cloak of lethargy that wraps all our citizens in its folds. Another road might be made nearer the sea at the other side of the Railway with an overbridge at Churchgate Street. It would carry us away from close proximity to train and burning-ground. It may be said that the finances of the City cannot afford such a luxury, that it is only the well-to-do who live in the suburbs, and that the money of the rate-payers should not be spent in making a road to and from their quarters. If that be so, one may hope that the money of the rate-payers will not be squandered on schemes far less useful or necessary. One might speak of the pleasant fish-market on Chowpati foreshore, but that is another story, and has naught to do with the Queen's Road, the trials of which are enough for one day.

THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.

LAST year was a period of unusual seismic activity on the part of this planet, but one of the compensations of the earth's disturbances was a very valuable series of records at the Colaba Observatory. Forty-nine earthquakes and 597 small local and other movements were noted by the Seismograph, and Mr. N. A. F. Moos, the Director of the Observatory, in his report just issued, indicates that the Colaba records of earthquakes at Guatemala, Kashgar, and Andejan were especially notable. The Kashgar earthquake, though it was not the most destructive of life and property, seems to have been an especially violent disturbance, for it affected the recording instrument at Colaba so distinctly that the booms of the Seismograph were thrown completely off the scales. This, says Mr. Moos, is the largest disturbance yet recorded at Colaba. He also tells us that the local records taken during the year promise to be of great value in regard to the question of the relationship between territorial magnetism and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The Observatory was during the year provided with a new Tromograph or Seismograph for recording vertical movements, a very delicate instrument which has been mounted in a specially constructed small wooden building. A new Declinometer and Transit ordered to replace the old Grubb's instrument were also received, but in view of the approaching removal of the magnetic work to Alibag the instrument has not been mounted at Colaba. The buildings of the new Observatory at Alibag were expected to be ready by this, and it was understood that the duplicate series necessary to connect the observations at the old and new sites would be systematically commenced this month. Preliminary observations were started from the beginning of February.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by his Staff, returned to Bombay on Saturday from tour from Sind and Quetta Districts by the British India steamer Kola, and landed at the Victoria Dock. Sir Robert left for Mahableshwar at 2 p.m. from the Victoria Terminus by the mail train. Two salutes of 15 guns each were fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General.

THE Tatapara Pearl Fishery in Ceylon in 23 days has realised Rs. 5,46,248.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. English Mail steamer Britannia was Lady Constance Mackenzie.

THE "Stabat Mater" will be sung at the Cathedral on Tuesday in Holy Week (April 7) at 6 p. m.—Collection for choir expenses.

IT is understood that Mr. F. J. Pert, Collector of Jaunpur, will officiate as Director of Agriculture and Land Records when Mr. Butler joins the Secretariat, until the return of Mr. Moreland in July.

AMONG the thousands who have lately been gambling in Ceylon oysters may be mentioned Captain Gorch, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Ceylon. He purchased 1,000 oysters, and was evidently so pleased with the result that he is said to have declared, that had it not been for the difficulty of opening them he would have purchased 10,000.

THE Police Commission sat in Peshawar on Wednesday, the last public sitting for the purpose of taking evidence. It now only remains for the Commissioners to digest and consider the voluminous evidence, oral and documentary, which they have accumulated on their tour, and for this purpose they are proceeding immediately to Simla. It is probable that there will be no delay in presenting their Report to Government.

THE Kadir Cup, which has been contested this year by a very large field, has been won by Captain Cameron who carried off the final on his horse Mousquetaire. The Hunters' Cup point-to-point race, has been won by General Sir Look Elliot's Badger and the Pony Cup by Captain Hamilton's Hagar. The meeting has been altogether one of the most successful ever held : and the numbers competing show that there is as much love of sport as ever abroad, though Stewards of up-country race meetings may complain that it does not set their way.

LORD KITCHENER has been pleased to assume the post of President of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association. It is expected that the annual meeting at Meerut next December will be an unusually large one, and a good programme will shortly be issued. The prize list will show some important additions. Thus his Highness Mahomed Siddiq Khan, Raja of Nanpara in the Bahraich District, has given Rs. 1,000 with which to purchase a challenge cup to be competed for by squadron teams or British Cavalry in India, and a yearly donation of Rs. 500, for five years, to be divided among the members of the winning team. Similarly, he has presented a challenge cup, value Rs. 750, for competition by squadron teams of Bengal Cavalry with a yearly donation of Rs. 500, also for five years, for the winning team. The conditions of the competitions are now under consideration and will shortly be published. No more generous action as regards the B. P. R. A. has ever been taken by one of its supporters, and his Highness deserves the warmest praise for his donation and for the good example set to other Chiefs. The encouragement of rifle-shooting among the Cavalry is just what is needed at the present time.

THE Luxmon Meram Chemical Research Laboratory at Rajkot, which was opened in 1899, is to be closed at the end of the current official year. This step has been taken as the institution is found to be a burden on the State, and the classes connected with it are no longer taken advantage of by the students, as those who went though the course successfully were not able to secure employment. The chief object of the Laboratory was to introduce a correct knowledge of scientific pharmacy among vaids and hakims, and added investigation of the properties of drugs not generally known to Europeans. Among the wants keenly felt in the medical department of the Bombay Presidency is that of qualified and well-trained compounders. In the Luxmon Meram Chemical Laboratory we have at hand all the requirements for an up-to-date school of pharmacy. It is suggested that such a school might be opened on the same lines as schools of medicines now existing in Ahmedabad, Poona and Hyderabad Sind, chiefly with reference to employment in Government service of a select number of students who qualified successfully. This would save a valuable institution from disappearing. The present institution was a gift to Kathiawar by the Chief of Thana Deoli who contributed Rs. 32,000 towards it, and it is being maintained by a contribution from the Kathiawar States of Rs. 12,000 a year.

"THE NEW AMERICA."

THE PROSPECTS OF GREATER RUSSIA.

THE Siberia that English readers once knew—a land of cold and horror, inhumanity and misery has gone out of fashion. Instead, recent travellers have often given us glowing accounts of model prisons and hopeful Colonisation; of a land rich in promise of wealth and prosperity. Mr. Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia," published the other day, shows a Siberia very different from either.

He certainly does not see in it that "New America" which most Russians believe to lie somewhere east of their own region—European Russians imagining it in Central Siberia; Central Siberians beyond Lake Baikal; and Trans-Baikalians in Manchuria.

Mr. Gerrare has travelled a good deal in Russian Asia, and presents a mass of instructive facts and striking judgments, out of which it is not always easy to draw consistent conclusions. No doubt this is largely due to his unfortunate crudities of style, which frequently obscure his meaning, or result in an omission to dovetail counter-considerations neatly together.

But some principal points which emerge may be briefly summarised and illustrated.

A VITAL DIFFERENCE.

Greater Russia is not, and cannot be, a "New America," because in America individuals initiate and act, and the State only confirms or legalises their action ; while in Russia it is the State that always "leads, guides, and pushes the public in the way it should take." Russian towns have made enormous strides in material progress during recent years ; they have all the latest improvements ; a splendid commercial rivalry exists between them ; but under it all the Russian has no original enterprise.

In the "New America" there is no initiative ; all has to be brought in from the outside. Given the idea, shown the way, helped to a fair start, the Russian can go ahead with facility. The teacher is delighted ; more apt pupils never were found. All goes well until the machinery wears, or some little thing goes wrong ; then things are at a standstill until outside help has been brought in to right them.

If the same accident occurs from the same cause a second time, the Russian will be able to right matters ; but if it is from a similar cause he is nonplussed. As a parrot speaks by rote without understanding, so the Russian workman does his task mechanically, and without comprehending or attempting to comprehend the why and the wherefore of the different parts of the more or less complicated tools he has to tend daily. He can do what he has done before, but in the simplest things he seems unable to trace the cause from the effect, or to remedy a trifling defect in a rough-and-ready but effectual way.

It is the State that teaches the Russian how to walk, carefully keeping him in leading-strings all the while, regulating his wages and hours of labour, revolutionising prices at its pleasure by arbitrary imposition of taxes, watching him with inspectors at every turn, creating his manufactures for him by protective tariffs, and resisting the foreigner's participation except in so far as he assists the development of Russian industries.

In one word, the Russian State is a gigantic "trust," endeavouring to regulate its multitudinous businesses in a way that will return the largest profit.

THE STATE AS NUISANCE.

The paternal State may be a worrying nuisance in minor respects :—

The Muscovite mujik who dared to wipe his nose on a handkerchief which bore the Czar's portrait found himself in a sea of troubles. Ample latitude is allowed in the way of personal abuse, but one may not call another a fool—there is a scriptural injunction against that, and it is consequently a legal offence to. A "vin" player called his partner a fool for needlessly trumping their trick. The offended man brought his accuser before the court. The culprit pleaded provocation, and, knowing that the judge would be a passionate follower of the national game, explained the matter in detail. The judge became interested; got excited as the particulars of the play were given. "I took the trick with my queen, and instead of throwing away, my partner played the king!" shouted the prisoner. "The fool!" said the judge; "ah-hem-next case."

. . . . . .

No hotel or house may become a centre for students ; nor may any restaurant, tavern, or cafe cater for them specially. If the university students should resort there that place is at once closed. . . If the students between lectures talk with each other or, meeting in the corridors or entrance by chance, stop to converse, the inspector at once interferes and separates them.

The latest scheme is to build hostels, ostensibly that there may be some such common life and unison as exists at other universities, but the students believe that the hostels will strike at such few liberties as remain to them. The students who do not board with their parents or responsible relations will be housed in these hostels, where inspectors will have them completely at their mercy and prevent associations, and not allow them a moment unwatched and untended.

Nevertheeless there is freedom in Russia in matters where we know it not. If the traffic in the streets defies the policeman's orders, he will probably give way to avoid the trouble of a row. The paternalism of the State is not oppressive to most people, and there is naturally increasing freedom as one goes eastward.

SIBERIA'S FATAL WEAKNESS.

But the fatal error of Russia's paternalism is that it is a sure means not to make men.

What Siberia wants most is men—good farmers and hard workers. If Siberia were thrown open to the world to colonise it would get men of the right kind. But as the foreigner may not own land in the Russian Empire, it will not get them for none will be so unwise as to go so far simply as tenant-farmers. Siberia must wait for the slow, uncertain methods of the Russian settler to enrich her. The peasant who is slow in coming and slow in getting to work, the peasant who has no aspiration and is content to derive from the soil the bare necessaries of life for himself and his family. . . .

Siberia has never had the vigour and elasticity of youth, and the attempts now being made to coax it into robust, healthy manhood are far from being successful. No system is so little likely to produce men as that which at present prevails in Siberia. The natives alone are independent. The convicts depend upon the local officials, and almost every official depends upon the man in the office above him, and too often the man high in office depends upon the head of his department in St. Petersburg.

If the room were cold, you would get ten officials to note the thermometer, shake it, and make drawings of improved instruments, charts, and scales, but get a man of them to put a few blocks of wood in the stove. If anyone thought of that he would wait for order from St. Petersburg before he would dirty anyone to do it. The amount of fuel to be used in Government stove would have been settled by order.

If England suffers from red tape, Siberia is bound in crimson cables.

Is the famous Trans-Siberian Railway, then, a mere futility ? Not from the international standpoint at any rate. It may be only a "light railway," so roughly built that the embankment slips down in places as every train passes—and no wonder, when one official was able, undetected, to construct his section of snow instead of earth ! But it is not a toy, run at a loss by Russia for fun, or solely for ideal visions of a "New America" to be.

As bluff or as real menace, it stands for Russia's aspiration to be, at least in Asia, the dominant Christian empire. Mr. Gerrare pluckily smuggled himself into Manchuria, in spite of the prohibitive obstacles placed in the way of Englishmen alone of all peoples. And the most remarkable thing he saw in his adventurous tour was the new branch line which Russia was secretly constructing to the Great Wall, which, as the world will one day discover, is to place Moscow in direct rail communication with a point only sixty [illegible] Peking.

Steer has relinquished editorial charge of Reuters to England as We understand that Mr. Steed in Madras by Mr. once, and that he is succeeded Grahame, I.C.S. (ret[illegible]

IT is announced that Mr. Va[illegible] Madras Times.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S VISIT TO LISBON.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

STRENGTHENING AN ANCIENT ALLIANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

King Edward and King Carlos had a pleasure excursion to Cintra, visiting the Palace of Cintra and Pera. They returned in the evening to Lisbon.

King Edward received the Diplomates and also an address from the Cortes, alluding in the warmest terms to the alliance maintained between the two countries for five centuries.

Replying to the latter King Edward said that he accepted the address as a renewed affirmation of the alliance. "I have," he said, "seen once more the famous lines of Torres-Vedras where Britain and Portugal fought as allies. Fortunately things have changed, and both countries now enjoy the friendliest relations with their former foe. That alliance since renewed and confirmed can only tend to the peaceful development of the respective countries."

His Majesty was much impressed, he said, with the heartiness of his welcome on Thursday.

In the evening the City was illuminated and there were fireworks on the Tagus.

The streets were impassable.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The reception of King Edward at Lisbon was one of extraordinary cordiality. All the addresses appear to be inspired by esteem, gratification at the visit, and pleasure at the closeness of the alliance.

King Edward yesterday visited the Museum of the Geographical Society. Ladies in the galleries showered rose leaves upon him.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOVEMENTS.

VISITS TO ROME AND PARIS.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

It is confirmed that his Majesty the King will visit Rome.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

While Paris correspondents announce positively that the King goes to Paris after Rome no confirmation is obtainable in official quarters in London.

There is much discussion proceeding as to whether the King will visit the Pope.

LONDON, APRILL 5.

The German Press is looking on the tour with a jaundiced eye, and sees therein a prospect of new combinations unsatisfactory to Germany. It has especially apprehensions as to the possibility of the King meeting President Loubet.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS ATTACK TURKS.

INSURGENTS WRECKING THE RAILWAYS.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Porte has received official advices that 3,000 Bulgarian villagers in the district of Okhrida surrounded a detachment of Turkish troops. The latter eventually cut their way through.

A Railway Bridge near Drawa was blown up by Bulgarians on the 1st inst., and the telegraph lines in the vicinity have been cut.

The movements of the Albanians after leaving Mitrovitza are unknown. They carried off their dead and wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

There is much comment on inspired articles in the "Novoe Vremia" emphasising Russia's pacific aim in the Balkans, and charging the French Government with encouraging the Slavs with the false hope that Russia is secretly disposed to intervene, and disputing the right of France to claim a protectorate over Balkan Slavs.

Five more serious railway wreckings, undoubtedly due to Macedonians, have occurred near Salonica.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

OCCUPATION OF GALODI.

A TERRIBLE MARCH.

COLLAPSE OF THE TRANSPORT.

General Manning's column occupied Galodi on the 31st March after struggling through a waterless desert and undergoing the greatest privation.

The Mullah continues beyond the reach of the expedition which remains at Galodi for some time to collect supplies. The transport has completely collapsed.

The mobile column under Colonel Sharp mentioned on the 2nd April has returned to Damot. Altogether 98 of the enemy were killed and 2,000 camels and 1,000 sheep were captured during the week's operations.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND.

In the International Association Football match Scotland scored 4 goals and England one.

NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

The Rev. Doctor Wace has ben appointed Dean of Canterbury.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S CRUISE.

VISIT TO D'ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

The British and Italian squadrons will go to Algiers to salute President Loubet on his approaching visit to D'Algeria and Tunis.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON TOUR.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND A STRONG NAVY.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Present Roosevelt opened his tour by a big speech at Chicago. He declared that he would rather see the Monroe doctrine abandoned than blustered about without the fighting strength to make it respected.

He emphasised the necessity of a powerful navy as the surest guarantee of peace.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Minneapolis, declared that Americans cannot entertain the idea of abandoning the protective tariff, but he said that important changes in details can be made occasionally, when changes in the conditions of the country render them necessary.

TAXATION TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking in the House of Commons, announced that he hoped to reduce the burden of taxation during the present year.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BY THE WASHINGTON TREASURY.

The Washington Treasury has purchased 384,500 ounces of silver for coining pesos for the Philippines at fifty cents per ounce.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

The Police Commission reached Simla to-day. Sir Andrew Fraser looks in excellent health. He attended Divine Service on arrival, and his appearance lends no colour to the rumour in circulation concerning him.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

In a notification in the "Gazette of India" the Governor-General in Council announces to the army that his Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to permit the words "Pekin 1900" and "China 1900" to be borne upon the colour and appointments of a number of Corps in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services in China. The 1st Bengal Lancers, the 7th Rajputs, the 1st Sikhs, and the 24th Punjab Infantry are to bear the words "China 1900" while the 2-3 Bombay Cavalry, the 16th Bengal Lancers, the Queen's Own Madras Sappers, the Bengal Sappers, the Bombay Sappers, the 1st Madras Pioneers, the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, the 2nd Rajputs, the 28th Madras Infantry, 31st Burma Infantry, the 6th Jats, the 22nd Bombay Infantry, the 26th Baluchistan Infantry, the 14th Sikhs, the 4th Punjab Infantry, the 4th Gurkhas, the 20th Punjab Infantry, the 30th Baluch Infantry, the 33rd Punjab Infantry, the 5th Infantry, the Hyderabad Contingent, and also the Imperial Service Jodhpore Lancers, Malerkotla Sappers, the Alwar Infantry, and the Bikanir Infantry are to bear the words "China 1900."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Aspinall has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague mortality continues to increase. The total for last week was 32,078 deaths, of which ten thousand were in the Punjab and seven thousand in the Bombay Presidency.

A PLANTER'S DEATH.

MAULED BY A LEOPARD.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Mr. C. J. Kelly, an Assistant in the Bragote Tea Co., and one of the most popular sportsmen in the Dooars, went after a leopard last Saturday, and was so severely mauled by the beast that he died on Wednesday.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

A prize drawing was held at the well-known and popular firm of Ardeshir, Co., art jewellers and this evening. The show room was packed from early in the evening to seven o'clock, and the footpaths were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd of all nationalities, and among whom many ladies were noticed. A committee representing all sections was formed the day previous, and they checked the tickets and applied them in a sealed box, the key of the box being drawn for. Before the drawing the committee placed the tickets in a barrel and the prizes in a second barrel. Mr. Ardeshir addressed the meeting, and challenged any doubters to examine the tickets. The public answered that they were satisfied. Mr. Ardeshir regretted that many orders had not been executed as they were received too late, and advised the people in future to send them orders early, and for the next drawing before the 6th June. The result of the drawing was as under :—

Diamond bracelet, ticket No. 6231; cash Rs. 500, taket No. 3657; one cash prize of Rs. 150, No. ticket 6176; other cash prize Rs. 150, ticket No. 86. Many prizes were drawn by the audience, who were paid cash on the spot. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over India.

Mr. Ardeshir provided refreshments free, these being greatly appreciated. The public were greatly pleased with the arrangements, and after thanking Mr. Ardeshir dispersed at ten o'clock.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

The oil fire at Budge Budge is still burning, but not fiercely, and further danger is not apprehended.

DECORATIONS FOR SEPOYS.

General Leach, commanding the Presidency District, yesterday presented two men of the 8th Rajputs with orders of the Star of British India and one man of the 16th Rajputs with the long service and good conduct medals.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL.

CALCUTTA'S IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday the Budget came up for discussion. Two points of interest to Calcutta were broached namely the erection of a block for having European patients in the Presidency General Hospital, and the scheme for the improvement of the City.

As regards the former Government do not consider that they are justified in going back on the policy of their predecessors and bearing the whole cost, but they are ready to bear two-thirds of the cost if the European public of Calcutta will make up the balance of one lakh.

As regards the Calcutta improvement scheme the matter was now in a form in which it would be issued to the Calcutta Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce the Trades Association and other public bodies and Government could not give any opinion on the various points of the scheme until these bodies had been consulted. When those opinions were received Government would send them with their own opinions and suggestions to the Government of India.

THE PENRHYN DISPUTE.

GOVERNMENT'S NON-INTERVENTION.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated April 3rd. as a result of Mr. Balfour's refusal to grant a day for the discussion of the Penrhyn Dispute, the Opposition are to move a vote of censure after the recess condemning the Government's inaction, and calling upon them for intervention in the matter.

THE HAMILTON SHIELD COMPETITION.

POONA, APRIL 5.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery contested yesterday afternoon for the Hamilton Shield on their parade ground under Sergeant Chinnery. The first part of the drill went all right, but in the second part they went out rather wrongly, namely, in mounting guard centre near the gun. Two teams competed, namely, No. 3 Sub-division No. 2 Company and No. 2 Sub-division No. 3 Company. The former made 540 marks and won the competition, the latter making 505.

DEATH OF MRS. LESTER.

Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. Lester, late Superintendent of the Empress Botanical Gardens, was attacked with plague last Friday, and died this morning.

GYMKHANA AT POONA.

The officers of the Buffs held a "pagal" Gymkhana near Char Bungalow yesterday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen turned out. Colonel and Mrs. Vyvyan and officers were "At Home," and the band of the regiment was in attendance The following are the results :—

TENT-PEGGING IN PAIRS.

Captains Alexander and Wogan Browne, 85 points.
Messrs. Macdonogh and Martelli, 78 points.
Seven teams competed.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

(Ladies and Gentlemen.)

Captain and Mrs. Wogan Browne 1
Captain Alexander and Mrs. Young... 2

Three teams competed.

BENDING RACE.

(For Ponies.)

Captain Casson 1
Mr. Hood..... 2

Eighteen competed.

GUESSING COMPETITION.

Major and Mrs. Edwardes 1
Major England and Miss Boyce Combe.. 2

Sixteen competed.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

(For ladies only.)

Mrs Windle 1
Mrs Stockley 2

Six competed.

POSTILLION STAKES.

Captain Wogan Browne..... 1
Captain Casson 2

Six competed.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR CITY, APRIL 5.

A crowded public meeting, presided over by Mr. Chavan, leading merchant, was held this evening. Resolutions were most enthusiastically adopted, thanking the Government for the reduction of the salt duty, raising the minimum limit of the income tax, and thanking Mr. Machonachie, the popular Collector, for postponing for a month the payment of land revenue.

A resolution expressing regret for the deaths of Mr. Caine and Sir Richard Garth was passed. Delegates to the Dharwar Conference were also elected.

"Ozis" writes to the "Westminster :" If the effort to purify the air of the Tube Railway is to be confined to the plan of blowing air in at one end it does not take much scientific knowledge to predict that the plan must be a failure, no matter what blast of air is blown in. For the Tube is not one tube, but a number of separate tubes, each of which —which we may call a section—extends from one station to another. If it were practicable (and only the expense would make it not so) to make an air-shaft in the centre of each section leading from the Tube to an exit on the surface (which exit might be even at a considerable distance from the Tube itself) and if at each such air-shaft there were a fan constantly drawing up the air, a supply of comparatively fresh air would be drawn in from the station at each end of the section, and the whole air of the Tube would be continually changed and renewed."

A SOLDIER AND HIS BRIDE.

A POONA CONVENT STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 3.

A young girl, named Victoria Grey, is alleged to have been taken from the care of the nuns in charge of St. Joseph's orphanage at Secunderabad in peculiar circumstances. Her father placed her in the convent after her mother's death in July 1896, when she was ten years of age. The father, meantime, drifted to Bangalore, where in 1901 he was taken ill with rheumatism. He was seven months in hospital, and in the meantime communication with the girl ceased. Subsequently Mr. Grey wrote to the Mother Superior of the convent inquiring about his daughter's health but received no reply. On the 7th January, 1902, he received a letter from the very Reverend Father Bigi, Vicar-General at Secunderabad, stating that the girl was well, and was expected to return from her holidays. He took no further steps, but on the 5th February, 1903, he learned that the girl had been taken out of the convent by her aunt on Christmas day two years previously, and had been married to a soldier in Northern India. On the 11th February Grey wrote to the Reverend Father Piatti, Chaplain at Trimulgherry, asking for the girl's address, and also wrote to the Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Orphanage and the Rev. Dr. Vigano, Bishop of Hyderabad, making the same inquiry. The Rev Father Piatti wrote that he could not find the soldier's address, but knew that he belonged to the Cheshire Regiment which had been stationed in Secunderabad two years previously. The soldier whose name was Humphries wanted to marry the girl and took her to Quetta when the regiment was transferred there, and after a few months he married the girl at the Roman Catholic Church, Quetta, he being a Protestant. Soon after the marriage, wrote the Rev. Father Piatti, the Rev. Father Jurgeons, Quetta Chaplain, informed me of the same and about three months ago Private Humphries wrote telling me that he was the father of a young baby boy. Grey wrote to Father Jurgeons at Poona who then had been transferred from Quetta, and received a reply which stated that Private Humpries had taken away from Secunderabad and brought to Quetta a girl named Victoria Grey, and he had been requested to see that they were properly married or eventually that the girl should be sent back. He saw both, but the girl was not to be moved to return either to the convent or to her father nor could the man be induced to marry her. Both were at that time determined to remain where and as they were unmarried. She stayed in a house where there were wives of several soldiers not on the strength of the regiment as married. Father Jurgeons consulted privately the military and civil authorities to send the girl away by law, but they declared it to be impossible. In August Humphries came to him in great haste for the private baptism of a newly-born child. He then baptised the child, and after a fortnight the soldier and the girl came and asked to be married. When Father Jurgeons left Quetta in November both were well, but she was not on the strength of the regiment. The girl Victoria, her father said, was born on the 10th June, 1888, at Berhampore, and was only 10 years and six months old when she was taken away from the convent. The nuns were induced to let the girl go out for the Christmas holidays in 1901 by a woman who gave out that she was her aunt. Grey is determined to sift the matter, and has interviewed the Commissioner on the subject.

THE BATTLE AGAINST PLAGUE.

HEAT AS A DISINFECTOR.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 5.

Last week I reported the results of experiments with Sawhney's system of heat disinfection as carried out in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore. To-day I am able to send a report on the trials given to the same method by Colonel Benson, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner of Mysore as conducted under his direction in all the infected towns and villages of this Province. It is a comprehensive and interesting report, but may be summarised thus. Dr. Sawhney claimed that his method was capable of destroying plague bacillus, not only in dwellings, but also in infected clothing, and that bugs, fleas and other vermin were also killed. Before recommending this system Colonel Benson had it put to a practical test, for which purpose the Government Bacteriologist carried out certain experiments to prove of possible whether the application of heat possessed the power if destroying the bacillus in living cultures. From these first experiments it was found that all bouillon agar cultures which had been exposed in heated rooms were eventually found to be sterile, whilst 50 per cent of the petre dishes containing infected cowdung and clothing were rendered sterile. This was attributed to insufficient heat. After entering into much detail on the series of experiments thus conducted and in various types of native houses the report claims the following advantages for the system over chemical disinfection ; namely, It is extremely popular among all classes. It is more economical and does not require a large and costly staff. It does not require highly trained persons to supervise it. The material is readily available in all villages. It does not require a prolonged evacuation of the house as the house can be occupied shortly afterwards if the method is properly applied. It possesses property of destroying the plague bacillus as proved by practical tests on living cultures. Taking everything into consideration Colonel Benson believes that in this method of disinfection we possess not only a valuable remedy, but one that is easy of application in every town and villages. He therefore asks the Maharajah to empower him to sanction funds for this object recommending that this method should be made compulsory in all infected houses and those surrounding them.

Since writing the above Colonel Benson has received a further communication from the Mysore State Bacteriologist on the value of Sawhney's Dessicator. He tried it in a room having a superficial area of 44 square feet, in which 3 inches of bouillon and agar cultures of plague bacillus were kept. The Dessicator became red-hot, but the temperature registered only 2 1-2 feet from it was only 50 C. and after three hours none of the cultures were rendered sterile. From this he concludes that the Dessicator is of no use whatever for disinfecting purposes. Possibly, he adds, if two Dessicators had been used the results might have been different.

Colonel Benson says his own experience of the Dessicators is that they are very cumbrous, and the fuel required is more costly, and not readily available. Detailed reports have been also made by the Health Officer of Bangalore City, and Mr. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, supporting disinfection by heat.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

NEWS FROM BOHOTLE.

THE CONTEMPTIBLE SOMALI.

MARCONI TELEGRAPHS AT WORK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOHOTLE, MARCH 21.

THERE was very little to do in Berbera when we arrived there except to loaf all day, and perhaps get a couple of sets of tennis in the evening.

Some interest was aroused by the arrival of some blue-jackets with Marconi telegraphic apparatus on Sunday, February 8th.

They left Berbera with us on Thursday, February 12th, part of a convoy of 272 camels. I will not give you an account of each day's march, as they were all more or less the same, so I will give you a general idea of the daily routine.

Being moonlight we roasted out every morning at 4-30 a. m., and proceeded to load up camels, having a cup of tea and biscuit. Loading up took about 1 1-2 hours at first, gradually shortening up to an hour as the men got accustomed to it. When ready the caravan started, and we marched 12 or 14 miles halting about 10 a. m. The tail end of the caravan with 'sick' camels, etc., would not get in till about 11 a. m. The camels then off loads and graze till about 2 p. m.—then load up again, march 8 or 9 miles, and camp for the evening. This was practically the routine of our marches up here.

The Somali camels are fairly quiet, and if you can only ensure the Somali men loading them properly and hauling taut the packing ropes no trouble will ensue. But this is very rarely the case, particularly as the women do most of the loading of their own camels, and the men look on and, of course, know nothing about it. The Somali is a lying, lazy son of Ham fit for nothing, an absolute coward, with, curious to say, an inordinate conceit of his abilities as a warrior or anything else he chooses to do. I have never come across such a useless lying race before in my life, and I am totally at a loss why these people are being employed as Mounted Infantry, scouts, or even how any one can place any reliance on them as spies. It seems to me it is a great pity that we "protect" them. They are only fit for the same civilisation meted out by the United States to the North American Indian:—as a matter of fact the spies have proved most unreliable, and things are continually happening which point to the fact that they are not wholly for us.

I write about these people at length because I want to impress on you that the opinion of the British officers in Somaliland, some with two years' experience, is diametrically opposite to that of Colonel Swayne as expressed in his book, where he seems to have set them on a pinnacle and worshipped them.

There was water at nearly all the principal evening halting places, the following being the list in order from Berbera :—Berbera, Gap, Bihendula, Gerloka, Lower Sheikh, Upper Sheikh, Dubbar X, Burao, Ber, XX, Olesan, Garrero, XX, Bohotle—crosses between places mean the number of jungle night camps between the places where no water was to be got, the necessary water, of course, being carried in tins on camels, each camel two tins holding 16 gallons each.

As regards the scenery Bihendula and the Sheikh pass were very good, the latter being excessively fine, and attaining an altitude of 5,600 ft. The Pioneers have made a sort of a road for the greater part of the way, but the Sheikh pass is still difficult to get up, but I believe will be improved. The remainder of the places are exceedingly uninteresting—Burao, the only one with a native population and all so hing out thorn, bush, and sand. I have a Somali pony, but on the way up managed the greater part of the way to keep myself fit, about 160 miles out of the 205 miles to Bohotle. We arrived at Bohotle on February 27th.

I have succeeded in getting hold of some information regarding the Marconi installation. Lieutenant Crawford, R. N., established a station here the day after we arrived, and everything was in very satisfactory working order. On March 3rd he sent the other half of his party to a place called Damot, 46 miles from here, nearly in the direction of Galkayu Wells in the Mudug district, 126 miles distant. The idea of this was to use them as an arm thrown out from here, and so shorten the distance to be signalled over so as to complete communication with General Manning. From March 6th to 9th inclusive they were signalling to each other, and although we could signal to them they were unable to signal to us, due to local conditions which may be overcome. They tried to get the Mudug people but did not succeed, which is not to be wondered at considering that they have not yet arrived at Galkayu, having had great difficulty in getting their apparatus to work over a 30-mile distance on the lines of communication. One of the essentials of wireless telegraphy, it seems, is an aerial wire supported by a mast or as in our case a balloon or kite. The weather has been most unfavourable as the wind has never been sufficiently steady to use a kite, and it has been too gusty for the use of a balloon advantageously. Our people had a lot of trouble with the balloons, what with rents in them (wind blowing them on thorn bushes) and the consequent loss of gas. The Marconigraph party has not yet done much, and all they expect to do is to establish the fact that these instruments can be used over a 46-mile distance under Somaliland conditions. The idea of being of use to General Manning is, I am afraid, exploded. He is already on his way to Galadi, and the results on the other side were so indifferent that he would not take them with his flying column. They will probably come with the main body. As regards the present state of things—General Manning is proceeding from Galkayu to Galadi 300 K. A. R. 20 S. M. I. as scouts, with a convoy, are on their way from Damot to Galkayo, Colonel Plunkett in command with 2 guns and 2 maxims.

At Damot there are about 300 K A R, some S. M. I., and 2 maxims manned by Sikhs.

Here we have at present one company Sikhs, 4 companies Pioneers, some S.M.I., 40 of the Bikanir camel corps, Colonel Swaan and staff. The mounted troops from Obbia have been unable to advance with the Flying Column owing to bad grazing and will not advance at present. The Bikanir people were sent over here because of that, and also the camels require so much water (25 gals. in two days). The remainder of the Bikanir are at Obbia. The water at Galkayu is bad but drinkable.

I am unable to give you details of future movements because they are not known, nor are General Manning's orders from England.

I can, however, sketch you an outline of what is apparently going on—the move to Damot was apparently a false move to deceive the Mullah, and also at the same time established communication by means of runners (of successful Marconi). By this we get orders, and various rations, etc., have been sent to Galkayo.

The Mullah at that time was reported to be at Galadi, then he went to Gerlogubi, and is now reported in the Harradigit district. If General Manning can ensure his going N.-W. then our people from Damot will come back and take him in the flank. General Manning is now on the way to Gerlogubi, and the Mullah can either keep going N.-W. (he can't go West because the Abyssinians hold all their frontier, and are now in position) or bunk south to the Webbe Shabeleh. In the former case he will either be brought to book, possibly raiding Burao and our line of communications, or bunk to the French territory. In the latter event he will be beyond our reach, and this campaign will come to an ignominious conclusion to be continued in our next.

The next point for the Bohotle flying column will possibly be Hadayuwein, but of course this is mere guess work.

There have been two scraps since I have been here, viz., at the occupation of Damot and a flying visit by a small party to Lasakante. Neither of these events was of any importance, simply involving the capture of a camel or two, a few prisoners, and the slaughter of a few old men, women, and children who were unable to get away. Both events have been grossly exaggerated, and serve to demonstrate the uselessness of the Somali either as a mounted infantry man or as a scout.

Life here so far is most uneventful, but we enliven our evenings with Sikhs' sing-songs, which are very interesting. Most of their songs are, I believe, of a low nature.

The climate is really delightful, and from what I hear the newspaper stories of fever, ill health, lions, etc., are very much overdrawn.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN landed at Southampton on Saturday, and received a welcome as enthusiastic as that accorded to any of the conquering heroes of the South African War. His speech at the Hartley Institute in reply to the address presented by the Mayor and Corporation was worthy of the occasion and of the man. "When I left England now nearly four months ago, it was," he said, "a great encouragement to me to carry with me, as I felt I did, the good wishes of my friends and of my countrymen. Now that I have returned, it is an even greater pleasure to receive your congratulations. In the meantime I have travelled over more than sixteen thousand miles, I have seen much and heard much, and I hope I have learnt much. But if I have been in any way and in any degree able to accomplish the great and difficult task which was confided to me, I owe that success mainly to the fact that I had behind me the sympathies of a nation, and that the message which I had to deliver was really an expression of good-will and of the hopes of the whole British people abroad and at home." Then came a not unnecessary warning to us all not to overrate the results which have been actually achieved. "After all we have had in South Africa a stormy, and, sometimes, a disastrous history. It was of little avail that the King of Portugal substituted for the old name of 'The Cape of Storms' the new one of the Cape of Good Hope, for, since that time, the storms have raged continuously, and the hope has been constantly deferred. We cannot, therefore, expect in the twinkling of an eye to do away with the long record of vacillation and weakness, leading to suspicion and division, and even to conflict." But although progress must be slow, progress in his opinion is certain. "And I come back to you in a spirit of hopefulness—nay even of confidence." One passage in his speech was particularly gratifying. I refer to what he was able to report as to the attitude of our former foes and present friends. "I believe that we may readily accept the assurances which have been given to us by the leaders of the Boers in the new colonies, and by the leaders of the Dutch in the old, that they have also accepted the new situation that has been created, and that in future they will loyally take their place as members of the great Empire to which they now belong." That Mr. Chamberlain after the deliberate reflection that a long sea voyage permitted him to make is able to speak so encouragingly of the future is indeed a matter of general and intense satisfaction. In London where Mr. Chamberlain was spared the ordeal of another speech his reception though cordial was not on the grand scale that we had been led to expect by the "intelligent anticipation" of the newspapers. For example, although there was no lack of distinguished people at Waterloo to congratulate him upon his safe return from a successful mission, Royalty was not represented in the throng at the railway station nor were the Colonial Minister and his friends conveyed to his residence in South Kensington in the King's carriages. However Mr. Chamberlain's reception would have been more cordial than it was if he had followed the expected route to Princess Gardens. At the West End, particularly in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall, quite a considerable body of persons had assembled to greet the right hon. gentleman who however to the great disappointment of his admirers avoided the main thoroughfares driving along the less frequented Birdcage Walk and Constitution Hill. His reappearance in the House of Commons on Monday was the signal for a great demonstration, but even that was to some extent marred by the coincidence of Mr. Will Crooks's "debut," an event naturally made the most of by the Opposition. To-day Mr. Chamberlain has been receiving the praises of the City, but the address presented to the right hon. gentleman at the Guildhall was not enclosed in the customary gold casket, and only £200, I am told, was voted by the Common Council to defray the expenses. Was this unwonted economy a hint to Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues that the City is feeling the pinch of the present heavy taxation and looks for a substantial reduction of the Income Tax when Mr. Ritchie introduces his first Budget after Easter?

RYE.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Liberal triumph in the Rye division of Sussex is the greatest electoral surprise we have had for many years, and that by general consent it surpasses in significance even the victory achieved by Mr. Will Crooks at Woolwich. The wholly unexpected return of Dr. Hutchinson has naturally elated the Opposition who are now saying that there is no Tory stronghold—not excepting St. George's Hanover Square—that the Liberals may not hope to win. It is always difficult to account for such an enormous turn over of votes; but I think the Government are making a mistake in putting their defeat in Sussex down to the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the liquor party. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain will put them right on this point, but whether he can or cares to prevent the doom that seems to await the Government remains to be seen. Some people think that he would not be sorry to see the present Ministry go out as it might put him in the position he ought to be occupying to-day;—namely, the Premiership.

THE LATE MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P.

It is rather absurd to couple, as some have done, the name of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., whose sudden death on Tuesday morning has deprived the House of Commons of an interesting personality with that of the late Charles Bradlaugh. Mr. Bradlaugh was a man of quite exceptional intellectual powers and an orator. Mr. Caine was a man of merely average abilities, and a by-no-means illuminating speaker in Parliament whatever he might have been in the pulpit. In one respect they were alike. They were, to be candid, both men of colossal vanity. One redeeming feature Mr. Caine possessed. He was not as is, alas! frequently the case with politicians and religionists of his type, devoid of a sense of humour as some of the stories about him plainly show. I remember his telling me a good one about a certain well known Radical member of Parliament who is not now provided with a seat in the House of Commons, but who is eagerly looking out for one. According to Mr. Caine's story this gentleman while addressing a Liberal meeting in a Metropolitan suburb descanted with great fervour on the iniquities of Tories and Toryism when a man in the audience shouted out "Why, you blessed turncoat, you subscribed a guinea to the Conservative Association." "That," replied the speaker with characteristic "sang-froid"—a "sang-froid" that unless I am mistaken more than once slightly disturbed the equanimity of your present Viceroy in his Treasury Bench days —"is a d—d lie. It was a sovereign!" Personally Mr. Caine went up a little in my estimation when he told me that story, partly because I thought it droll, and partly because of the little piece of self-revelation it disclosed. "Intense moral indignation" (to quote the phrase applied to him by another unctuous politician who shall be nameless) at the depravity of a "Christian Government" which maintains a wicked Abkari system and "untiring effort to extend the Kingdom of God" may, it seems, not be inconsistent with a certain amount of malice.

The following I take from the "Westminster Gazette" :—"Before preaching at a country place one Sunday a deacon prayed with him (Mr. Caine) in the vestry before the service began. "Lord," said the deacon, "bless Thy servant who has come amongst us to-day. Give him unction, give him gumption, for Thou knowest how much he needs them both." That deacon was evidently a shrewd man. If I were asked to say in what respect Mr. Caine excelled as a politician I should unhesitatingly reply that his forte was organisation. He would have made an admirable successor to the late Mr. Sebondhorst, and if he had been installed in Parliament Street during the past few years, the journey of the Liberals in the wilderness—now apparently drawing to a close—might have come to an end much sooner. What I have said as to his organising powers in no way conflicts with a singular fact mentioned by the "Times." "Few politicians in recent years have," we are told by the leading journal, "passed through so many electoral vicissitudes as

the late member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall. He had a happy knack of making friends on his first appearance in a constituency; but for some reason, which is difficult of explanation, he seldom managed to rally his supporters to a second enthusiastic effort in the polling booths."

ARTISTIC FANS AND INDIA

Before a highly fashionable audience, nearly all ladies, with Sir George Birdwood in the chair, supported by the Master and Secretary of the Worshipful Company of Fan Makers, a most charming lecture was delivered on Tuesday afternoon last before the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts by Miss Hannah Falcke on Artistic Fans. As the Chairman said in introducing Miss Falcke to the audience, every lecture heretofore delivered at the Society of Arts by a lady has been an exceptional success, and Miss Hannah Falcke's achievement on Tuesday afternoon was from start to finish a complete triumph; and a triumphant vindication of the wisdom of the Society in enlisting the services of ladies as lecturers, a practice only a few years ago initiated in the Applied Art Section, and since extended to the Indian and Colonial Sections. It was not only that Miss Hannah Falcke proved herself a complete master of her subject, but in every phase of her performance it was absolutely perfect. Her sustained, unfaltering, and easy delivery, as if she was conversing all the time with old friends, the musical modulations of her voice, emphasising with dramatic effect every turn of her thought and sentiment and her faultless pronunciation, was most captivating and carried the sympathy and applause of the meeting with her from the first words she uttered to the conclusion of her brilliant and, as it happened, courageous feat; for Sir George Birdwood informed the audience that it was the first time she had ever attempted to lecture or to appear before a public meeting; adding that he "keenly envied" her, her "frank and convincing manner of speech." Mrs. Philip Newman, Miss Clive Bayley, Miss Morris, Miss Ella Sykes, the Countess of Aberdeen, whose names Sir George recalled to the meeting—and now Miss Hannah Falcke, all really go very far to convince the most sceptical that, at least in public speaking, our "women are the better men." They set up their matter more carefully, and evidently study their manner most conscientiously and zealously. As for the men, even in Parliament their delivery is every year becoming more and more careless and off hand; and since Gladstone and Bright passed away, there is hardly anyone, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, who speaks with unhesitating fluency. It is often humiliating to an Englishman who takes an American into the House of Commons to find that speaker after speaker exhibits no trace of elocutionary training, and that so many of them further derogate from the dignity of their position by the offensive savagery of their gestures. Miss Falcke's lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides of typical modern fans, and by a very large collection of the choicest fans from every country in Europe from the 16th century to the present date. The collection was found so comprehensive and instructive that it is to be kept open to the public to the end of this month. Sir George Birdwood, in moving the vote of thanks, to Miss Hannah Falcke, submitted a list of every illustration of a fan occurring in Greek vases, and in the hands of the Tanagra "figurines" and the "Pompeian paintings"; and also on the monumental remains of Egypt, Chaldœa, Assyria, Persia, and ancient India; and he exhibited also a large collection of the fans in actual use in modern India; his object being, as he said, to thus objectively demonstrate, without fear of partiality, that the fans of ancient Greece and Italy and of modern Europe were not derived from Egypt but from India; and that Egypt herself, gradually substituted Indian peacock feather fans for the indigenous date palm and ostrich feather fans. It is an encyclopædic list, and for any adequate idea of its interest and value the reader must wait for its publication in the journal of the Society of Arts. The Indian fans exhibited were in striking contrast to the European, the former being meant for serious use, or religious significance, rough and rude, however picturesque in form as they were in Assyria and Egypt three thousand years ago; while the latter were "little modish machines" of "the most elaborate and exquisite art, as became," as the chairman said, "the sceptre of woman." Altogether, then, Miss Falcke's lecture was a most delightful experience for all present, and is likely to exercise an immediate influence on the fan market of London, and an abiding one on the production of fans in the United Kingdom.

OLLA PODRIDA.

What is sauce for the military goose is evidently not sauce for the civil gander. Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster-General has been asked by one of the small class of Parliamentarians who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with a logical mind whether he is prepared to extend to officers of his own department the privilege, allowed to officers of Naval and Military forces, of being placed on half-pay for the purposes of seeking election to Parliament, with the right of resuming their position in the service; if not, will he state what would be the position of an officer of the postal telegraph department seeking and obtaining election to Parliament. Mr. A. Chamberlain's reply was as follows:—"By an Order in Council of the 29th November, 1884, any person serving in an established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State is bound to resign his office as soon as he issues his address to the electors or in any other manner announces himself as a candidate for a seat in this House." On the whole the order in Council is a wise one, and the legislature would not suffer very much if the same rule were applied to the combatant branches of the public service.

By the way there has lately been an outcry against the name War Office as designating the Government establishment of which Mr. Brodrick is the hapless head. The objection is chiefly to the word "War." The other day I happened to pass the new fort that has been erected above the town of Guildford in Surrey, and I observed that the notice warning off would-be trespassers refers to the land as belonging to the "War Department" not the "War Office." Why not go a step further and call it the "Military Department?" That at least would be more accurate than "War Office." There is no particular reason why a name chosen probably for temporary purposes should be stereotyped for ever except that we being ourselves not only a not logical people but being extremely averse to change in small as well as large matters, so "War Office" will doubtless continue until the Millennium ushers in that dream of visionaries—Universal Disarmament.

THE LATE MR. C. H. T. BEAMAN.

The funeral of Mr. C. H. T. Beaman, which took place on Saturday morning at Sewri, was well attended. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. H. C. Gundry, chaplain of Parel. Among numerous wreaths which were sent were tributes from the deceased gentleman's brother Mr. F. C. O. Beaman and Mrs. Beaman, the Hon. Mr. E. C. Cappel, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Joyce, Mr. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Wadnam, Khan Bahadur Fayzullah, Mr. Maidment, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingle, Mr. Pestonjee C. Cowasjee, and the subordinates of the Department of which the deceased held charge. Among those present at the funeral were the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Cappel, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. Herbert Greaves, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. J. Davison, Mr. Joyce, Mr. F. S. Punnett, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. V. Sequira, Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Potts, Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Mr. Cowasjee M. Majra, Mr. Maclaughlin, Mr. J. Kelley, Dr. Godinho, and others.

The March Pilot Chart of the Meteorological Office contains a long article on the phenomenon of a "milky sea," under the title of "White Water." It seems to be more often observed in the tropical parts of the Indian Ocean than elsewhere. Captain Carpenter, of the Challenger, remarks that a ship passing through one appears as though in a luminous fog, where all sense of distance is lost, sky seems to join with sea, and there is almost as much danger of collision as in a true fog. It is regarded as form of phosphorescence but there is really no adequate explanation of it as yet.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A Government Resolution reviewing the reports on the Administration of the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden for the Revenue year 1901-1902, is published. In reference to the financial results of the Abkari administration for the year it is stated that the figures given in paragraph 12 of the Commissioner's report for the Presidency proper show a marked recovery from the depression consequent on the past years of famine and scarcity. In the Province of Sind, too, there has been a satisfactory increase of revenue. The figures of toddy sales have risen considerably, especially in Sarat, where there was a decline in receipts from still-head duty on country liquor, and have now practically reached the amount recorded in 1898-1899. The outturn of toddy spirit also increased though there was a considerable decrease in receipt from tree-tax. This result was probably due to the fact that the trees yielded more toddy than in the previous year. But the figures of treetax receipt require further explanation. The decrease is given as Rs. 10,905, while in paragraph 35 of the report the Commissioner shows that only 334 more trees were tapped in the previous year in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kanara. The tax per tree is Rs. 8 and the decrease in receipts should therefor have been Rs. 2,672 only. The Commissioner should explain this discrepancy. The result of the Commissioner's further investigations in the matter of adulteration of toddy liquor will be awaited with interest.

The results so far obtained from the imposition of high quantitative duties on intoxicating drugs are satisfactory. The receipts from license fees will doubtless find their proper level when the stocks of drugs laid in anticipation of enhanced taxation become exhausted. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should report what is the nature of the cultivation of bhang separate from the cultivation of ganja shown in paragraph 11 of the report.

The question of improving Abkari administration in the Khandesh district has been under the consideration of Government and a special temporary appointment of an Assistant Collector has been made to supervise operations and suggest reforms. There also appears to be need for closer supervision in the districts of Panch Mahals and Kaira, and the Commissioner should consider whether it is not advisable, as a preliminary measure, to substitute Abkari peons for police orderlies in these and other districts as has been done in Khandesh and Nasik.

The plea for legislation to penalize the possession of illicit liquor put forward by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in paragraph 58 of his report has already been considered by Government, but in the absence of much fuller and more circumstantial evidence to prove the necessity the Governor in Council is not prepared to take any steps for the enactment of a provision which it would be difficult to enforce equitably or without risk of annoyance to innocent people.

The administration of the Abkari Department in Sind during the year was satisfactory and has been adequately dealt with by the Commissioner in Sind in his report, paragraph 3 of which however is not clear; it is not understood whether the prices referred to are the prices of the licenses or the prices of the drugs. In future reports from Aden explanations should be given, so far as possible, of the fluctuations in the consumption of liquor and revenue; there was a marked increase during the year under report.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The director's report of this Company for the past year to be submitted to the shareholders at the sixth annual general meeting to be held on Tuesday, states:—

During the year 1883 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 32,75,275. Of this number 1,262 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 20,04,125, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 91,2,9-9-0, of which Rs.1,945 was by Single Payments. This result compares most favourably with that of the sixth year's working of other Life Offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 3,215, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 57,72,550, and of this amount Rs. 4,87,050 are re-insured. Claims, arising from the death of 12 persons for the agregate amount of Rs. 23,2 0, were paid during the year. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained, and, notwithstanding the expenses of the Quinquennial Valuation, the aggregate expenditure only amounted to Rs. 7,712712-7. If this aggregate be set against the premium Income, the ratio comes out as 28·7 for the sixth year—a result which is not only far below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund, which at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 2,75 847 1-2, has been increased by Rs. 1,52,437-5 6, and, now amounts to Rs. 4,28,284-6 8.

In the Fidelity Gusrantee Branch, Bonds aggregating Rs. 5,19,300 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 5 222. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 1,053-13-9 were paid during the year.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. D. Gostling, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Corporth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors, recommend a dividend of 7 per cent per annum to Shareholders for the last year.

The first valuation report which will be submitted to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on Tuesday, gives the result of the valuation in the following valuation balance sheet —

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28TH FEBRUARY 1902.

Dr.	Rs.
To net liability under Assurance and annuity contracts, as per valuation; after deduction of re-assurances	2,41,067
To surplus	34,780
Total...Rs.	2,75,847
Cr.	**Rs.**
By life assurance fund as at date of valuation...	2,75,847
Total...Rs.	2,75,847

The actuary Mr. G. T. Hardy says:—It will be seen from the above statement that in the present valuation there is an estimated surplus of Rs. 34,780, I consider that it will be desirable to carry forward a portion of this surplus and I propose that a sum of Rs. 19,400 be appropriated as representing the profit, for the Quinquennium. Out of this sum, I propose, that nine-tenths viz., Rs. 17,460 be allotted to Policy holders by way of contingent addition to the sum assured under With-Profit policies and the remaining one-tenth, viz., Rs. 1,940 be allotted as a Bonus to Shareholders in accordance with the constitution of the Company. This sum of Rs. 17,460 will permit of a Bonus of (half per cent,) per annum on the sum assured in respect of each Policy entitled to participate and in respect of the sum remaining assured at date of Valuation, by contingent reversionary additions to such Policies, vesting when the premiums accumulated at 4 per cent. Compound Interest shall equal the sums assured. This appropriation will leave a sum of Rs. 15,380 out of the abovementioned estimates surplus to be carried to the Reserve Fund. In conclusion it should be pointed out that the earning of large bonues was not contemplated when the Company was established and was in fact necessarily precluded by the very moderate scale of premiums adopted the object being to offer the public in India assurance at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety. The with-profit premiums of the Company are as a matter of fact much lower than the non-profit premiums of most Companies carrying on business in India and as a consequence every Policy-holder may be said to receive at the outset a substantial Bonus addition to his Policy in the shape of the larger sum assured obtainable for a given outlay. This all important fact must of course, be borne in mind in comparing any bonuses which the Company may now or in future be able to declare with those of other Companies charging a much higher scale of premiums and from this point of view I think that both the Directors and the assured have reason to be fully satisfied with the first five years of the Company's operations and to look forward to the future with every confidence.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on Thursday says:—The festivities at the Damaun Pragana for the reception of his Excellency General Galhardo, the Governor General of Goa were imposing and splendid. The Governor and the Bishop were driven from the Railway Station in a beautiful carriage and pair of horses, and after their arrival in the City receiving the compliments of the Governor of Damaun and other officials, the Governor General and the Bishop mounted a superb and richly dressed Elephant lent by the Rajah of Dharampore, and proceeded to the Pragana forests, where a grand reception awaited them. The new road to Dandra was then formally declared open and is to be called "Estrada Coronel Galhardo" in honor of his Excellency the Viceroy of Portuguese India. A "Te Deum" or thanksgiving service was next held at the Church, after which the party proceeded to the Palatial Residence of the Administrator Senhor Lyndherpho, where all rested for a while, there after visiting the new asylum for the poor. In the evening, a dinner party was given by the Administrator at which some excellent speeches were made, and suitably acknowledged by the Governor General who seemed well pleased at the brilliant reception given him.

The Rajah of Dharampore was represented by his Secretary. His Excellency General Galhardo left for Bombay on the 24th and arrived at Goa on the 27th instant. He leaves for Lisbon on the 15th instant amidst general regret.

The Gracias brothers have with their characteristic generosity, made a present to the Municipality of Loutolim of the large sum due by the Municipality to their late father, who was always nigely respected by the inhabitants of that famous and picturesque village, which has given birth to many distinguished men.

OPENING OF A JAIN SCHOOL AT RAJKOT.

THE DHOLIBAI CHARITABLE SEMINARY.

A Correspondent writes:—An interesting ceremony took place at Rajkot, on Wednesday, under the presidency of R. B. Bhimji Morarji, to perpetuate the memory of Bai Dholibai the deceased wife of Mr. Maneckchand Talshi, the ex-Diwan of Dhrol. The ceremony was the opening of a charitable school for Jain boys and girls, an institution which is to bear the name of the deceased lady. Mr. Maneckchand had proposed to the "Sangha" of his community his desire to open the School, and they accepted the proposal with thanks. The school will accommodate 125 boys and 75 girls. The latter will be taught by a lady teacher. The expenses of managing the school will be borne by Mr. Manekchand. At the ceremony sweatmeats were distributed to the boys and girls the future students of the seminary, on behalf of Bai Vakhatbai, the mother of the deceased lady. Bai Dholibai was a very pious lady and her friends are greatly pleased to see that her memory has been perpetuated by the founding of an institution that has for its object, the imparting of education, both spiritual and secular.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Rev. S. C. Williams, M. A., Oriel College, Oxford, who has been appointed to the Chaplaincy and Principalship of the Boy's High School, Panchgani, has arrived there and the Rev. Joseph Redman handed over charge to him on the 1st inst. All communications regarding the boys should from hereafter be addressed to the Rev. Mr. Williams who be glad to receive applications for admission.

NATIVES IN STATE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—I am a native of India and as such view the advocacy by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, of the employment of more natives in the Service of the State with sympathy. However, there is one aspect of the question to which I would call the attention of all concerned, the interests of the majority, as opposed to the interests of the minority of the rulid have to be considered by the rulers when bestowing State patronage. At present the natives who serve under Government and in Municipalities are those natives, who though highly educated and intelligent, farsewd and actful are clannish to the very back bone and when placed at the head of Departments have no stone unturned to promote classes interests. That oppression and favouritism predominate where natives are in power might be gathered from the complaints that have appeared in print from time to time natives prefer as a rule to serve under a European, this preference means something, before the progressive natives claim for posts of honour and responsibility, they must own the common brotherhood of man and learn to recognise the claims of humanity irrespective of caste and creed to equality and justice. We must not only cultivate the head but also the heart when we have proved that we have a moral conscience as well as intellectual abilities, we can trust ask Government to place us in positions of trust and responsibility.

I have seen, Sir, men who no sooner are elevated to high offices, than they forget themselves, are filled with pride, are overbearing towards their inferiors. Their motto is flatter the great and you may oppress the poor with impunity. We must therefore, improve on our "sense" of "justce" in order to qualify ourselves for the exercise of power, Government should help backward classes; but they will promote the interests of the public in general, if they continue to favour clannish races. On the contrary, they will cause discontent in the majority of subjects.—Yours &C.

3rd April. AN OBSERVER.

VOLUNTEERS A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would it not be a good plan for the members of the B. V. Rifles in case of sudden emergencies to rendezvous at certain convenient localities in Bombay? At present those living about Mazagaun, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and the "Lands End" at Bombay have to run the gauntlet, as it were, through the native town individually or collectively (by twos and torses) to reach the Head Quarters at Carnac Road to fall in "In the riots of 1874 there were no Volunteer corps in Bombay but it was suggested at the time to form on; in the riots of 1879 the members found it very trying in their glairing red uniforms to pass singly or in company at one or two through the native town to fall in" at the Head Quarters; and again in the riots of 1897 they had to undergo the same ordeal. The members of the B. V. A. have, if they are "wanted," convenient centres to meet at Breulla and the Fort. The members of the B. L. H. can readily respond at Chowpatty; but the members of the B. V. R. must come to Head Quarters from the four corners of Bombay. Cannot something now be done to improve the present state of affairs and put the system to a sudden test now and then when the arrangements are complete. —Yours etc,

April 4. B. V. R.

INDIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would have been a great service rendered to the public if the Finance Minister had stated in the Budget in connection with the Savings Banks Deposits in India how many Depositors there were in the Presidency cities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay only, excluding the mofussil. This information would have shown the actual wealth of India which is chiefly centred in the Presidency cities and not in the districts. There are about 370,000 depositors, Calcutta taking 2ths lead, Bombay following with Madras not far behind.—Yours &c

X.

(The details as published annually in the Gazette of India."—Ed. "B.G."

Major-General Sir William Kelly, K. C.B., who has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Hector Macdonald in the Ceylon Command, was Adjutant-General in South Africa from 1899 to 1902. He is 55 years of age. He served originally in the King's Regiment and afterwards in the Royal Sussex Regiment. He was Brigade-Major in Egypt 1884 to 1887, and from 1888 to 1890 was on the Staff in South Africa. He was D.A.G. in Ireland from 1894 to 1899.

Dr. Simonton's candidature has been refuted for an appointment in the United States navy as an assistant surgeon, on the grounds that he was too big to get through the hatchways. This recalls the case of Lieutenant Thomas Norton, who on the day before his admission to the Navy Academy, found that he was half an inch below the required height. He then, says the "Washington Post," got two of his friends to pound him on the top of the head until great bumps appeared. The next morning he passed the test with a fraction of an inch to spare.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

A large number of guests gathered at Marole on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of Mr. J. L. Symons' annual point-to-point races. Mr. Symons has held this fixture for a number of years, and Saturday's meetingwas as pleasant and enjoyable as the gathering always is. A special train conveyed those invited to Andheri, and the starting point was about two miles from the railway station. The course was a most sporting one, and all those who rode in the three races spoke favourably of it. It was about three miles in distance, and the turn for home was made after reaching a flag prominently displayed on Jack Symons' hill. The afternoon was remarkably cool, and everything passed off satisfactorily, although in the last race two riders had falls and were rather shaken. In the race for the Powai Cup Mr. Moore's Squirrel won well. The owner, who rode, made no mistake in picking his course and managed to win by three lengths. Captain Forbes on Nancy missed the course at one point and had to remedy the mistake. Miss Milligan, ridden by her owner, won the Marole Cup in good style, Good Boy losing ground on the homeward run, and in the last race Dear Dear, admirably ridden by Mr. Lord, came in an easy winner. This race, by the way, was a very interesting one. It was for horses and riders that had never won a point-to-point flat race, or steeplechase. In this event Mr. Priestley came down on Doleful and had to be assisted in on an improvised stretcher. It was feared he had received a bad shaking, while Mr H. V. Stovold on Red Lichtie also fell, and bruised himself a good deal. At the conclusion of the racing the prizes were distributed by Lady Jenkins, and on the call of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell hearty cheers were given for that very good sportsman, Mr. Symons, who suitably responded. Details :—

The Powai Cup—A Point to Point Race for Ponies 14·1 hands and under. English and Walers to carry 12st and over. Arabs and C B's 11st and over. 13·3 and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Clubs and I P A certificates accepted. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Moore's b a p Squirrel, nominated by Mrs McCausland ..... Owner 1
Major Rogers' b w m Nancy, nominated by Miss Dunlop ..... Captain Forbes 2
Mr Rome's d w m Mischief, nominated by Miss Brennand ..... Owner 3
Mr Priestley's g a p Saracen, nominated by Miss Campbell ..... Owner 0
Mr Brook's g a p Legassick, nominated by Miss Brooke ..... Mr Heyland 0
Mr Wallace's g a p Mist, nominated by Miss Montgomery ..... Mr Lord 0
Mr R G Campbell's ch a p Marius, nominated by Miss Wilkinson ..... Mr Martin 0

Betting; 2 to 1 against Squirrell; 3 to 1 Nancy; 4 to 1 Mischief; 10 to 1 others.

Won by three lengths

The Marole Cup—A Point to Point Race for horses, English and Walers to carry 12st and over. English and Walers 14·2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C B's 10st 7lbs and over. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Alston's br w m Miss Milligan, nominated by Mrs Alston ..... Owner 1
Mr Fischer's g w p Good Boy, nominated by ..... Owner 2
Mr H S Symons's b w g Yeoman, nominated by Mrs Symons ..... Mr Shanks 3
Mr DeSaone's b w g Fritz, nominated by Miss Wilkinson ..... Owner 0
Mr G McCausland's br w g Sugar Bag, nominated by Mrs McCausland ..... Mr S McCausland 0

Betting: Evens Good Boy 4 to 1 Miss Milligan; 5 to 1 Fritz; 10 to others

Won by a length.

The Vehar Cup—A Point-to Point Race for all Horses which up to time of starting have never won a point to point, a flat race, or a steeplechase. This condition applies to riders also. English and Walers, 12-st and over, English and Walers 14·2 and under allowed 14lbs Arabs and C. B's 10st 7lbs and over. Distance—about 3 miles

Mr Harter's b w m Dear Dear, nominated by Miss Russell ..... Mr Lord 1
Mr Alston's br w g Neptune, nominated by Mrs Alston 2
Mr Wright's b w g Bloke, nominated by Mrs Ritchie ..... Owner 3
Mr H V Stovold's b w g Red Lichtie, nominated by Mrs Symons ..... Owner 0
Mr Durnford's g a p Jumbo, nominated by Miss Cromelin ..... Owner 0
Mr Barr's g w g Ugly, nominated by Miss Mead ..... Owner 0
Mr Wimbush's b w g Jumboo, nominated by Mrs Lang ..... Mr Martin 0
Mr Burney's blk w m Constance, nominated by Mrs Hopkins ..... Owner 0
Mr Symington's b w g Doleful, nominated by Mrs Symington ..... Mr Preistley 0

Betting;—3 to 1 each Dear Dear and Doleful; 10 to 1 others. Won easily.

The betting was carried out by Mr. Bharucha of Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Sunday.—Pressure changes have been small and unimportant, and unusually high pressure conditions continue over the whole of the Indian region. Skies are cloudy in the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and South Peninsula and thunderstorms have given showers in South India. Wellington has received 2·1·2 inches, Tinnevelly half an inch, and very light showers are reported from Hazaribagh and Benares. Easterly and south-easterly winds continue blowing across the Southern half of the Peninsula and thunderstorm may occur during the day in South India and South Deccan. Fine weather prevails generally.

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th April.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bellary, Nagpur, Saugor and Raipur, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure is in large excess of normal to the north of Latitude 20°.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and Negapatam.

Temperature shows a gradual and slow tendency to rise, but is still below normal over the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 14°. The maximum ranged from 105° at Cuddapah to 85° at Lahore and the minimum from 48° at Jacobabad to 82° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, Nagpur, Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Humidity changes are unimporant.

Rain.—Light showers fell at Nagpur, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather continues unusually cool over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Correct-ed time. H M S
Sapphre	Scr	Mr R H H Hopkins & Capt R S Muter, R E	4 55 49	1 55 49
Melody	7 57	Mr Bernard Triggs ...	4 58 39	1 50 42
Nanta	7 57	Mr G T W Olver	5 28 40	2 20 43

Course—From Committee vessel, round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to port, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, round South Karanja buoy, leaving it to port, and thence to Committee vessel—10·6 miles.

Time-limit 6-15 p.m. Wind W N W, Strength moderate—1st Prize won by Melody.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race, sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Alces M S	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Isca	Scr	Mr J P Chrystal	4 5 23	1 20 25
Trixie	1 54	Mr A M Monteath	4 8 15	1 21 21
Pixie	1 54	Mr E R Smetham	4 10 10	1 23 16
Sayonara ...	5 42	Mr C G Nomico	4 14 49	1 24 7
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 54 25	2 9 25

Course No. 6—7·6 miles. 1st prize won by Isca and 2nd prize won by Trixie.

Tomtit Class Race, sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 38 11
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 39 41
Lapwing	Mr E C Stidharts	4 47 23
Coralie	Mr G B Adamson	did not start

Course No. 8—6·3 miles. 1st prize won by Meg.

THE MONSOON PROSPECTS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—It is thus almost certain from the data to hand that the snowfall in the western Himalayas has been largely in excess of the normal, and the question that will naturally occur to many is, what will be the effect of this unusual snowfall on the monsoon in Upper India? It is commonly believed that unusually heavy snow in winter is followed by a bad monsoon. This is not quite correct. What does often retard the advance of the monsoon current into upper India is untimely snowfall, occurring in April, May or June. Heavy snow in March, if followed by fairly normal weather during the next three months, would not affect the monsoon to any appreciable extent. The year 1893 is a case in points for though it resembled the present year in having unusually heavy snow in March, the monsoon currents extended very rapidly into the interior of the country, and monsoon conditions were fully established over the whole of India by the end of June. The south-west monsoon of 1893 was an unusually good one and rainfall was in excess everywhere except on the west coast, and in South India and Burma. The abnormal weather experienced in March this year, if it be only followed by a normal hot weather, need, therefore, cause no apprehension regarding the monsoon. It cannot, however, be too strongly insisted upon, that though the meteorological conditions prevailing over the Indian region may modify the "distribution" of the monsoon rainfall they do not determine the strength of the monsoon currents themselves, which is entirely regulated, as far as our present knowledge goes, by conditions in the South Indian ocean an perhaps in the Antarctic ocean. It is thus possible to have a weak monsoon although conditions in India are all that can be desired and, "vice versa," a strong monsoon with abnormally high pressure in India.

THE COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

If all the official correspondence regarding the Coopers Hill Engineers that has now been issued is as "new" as the "forcible reply" of the Government of India to Lord George Hamilton's censure of the 7th June, 1901 we have not very much to learn for we published both that reply and Lord George Hamiltons explanation as far back as the 10th August 1901. The censure was couched in the following terms: I desire to add for the instruction of your Excellency's Government that these two petitions and the recommendations which you felt bound to make concerning them illustrate forcibly the grave inconvenience of the course followed by your Government in dealing with this matter." The Government of India very properly referred Lord George Hamilton to his despatch of the 19th February asking for the memorials to be forwarded "with our views," and pointed out that "our recommendations were not without qualification, but were stated to be contingent on the acceptance by your Lordship of a certain view of the original prospectus To this the Secretary of State replied: "I wish to point out at once that the last sentence of my despatch does not apply to your action generally, but merely to the method in which certain claims were admitted and calculated, and was not intended to cast the smallest slur upon your Government. The closing words of Lord George Hamilton's despatch of the 7th June, coming as they did immediately after "these ladies should be informed that their claims are inadmissible," would seem to refer mainly to the petitions of the two widows, who claimed compensation for the loss suffered by their husbands from slow promotion and the depreciation of the rupee; yet even had those claims not been founded on legal right or equity the severity of Lord George Hamilton's comment was somewhat extraordinary. As to the Engineers' memorials, Lord Curzon's Government had stated the [illegible] the Secretary of State he question whether the prospectus was the basis of a contract with him, but assuming that it was so, they were unable to endorse the prayer or adequate compensation for the depreciation in the rupee and thought that the payment of pensions should be considered onits merits. They further stated that the claims for compensation for loss suffered by slow promotions where based on a leaflet issued with the prospectus, showing what the Engineer's prospects in India were likely to be, and recommended that all officers of the years concerned still in the service should draw the pensions on retirement in sterling at the 2s. rate The Secretary of State's reply to the memorials was distinctly unsatisfactory; it gave currency once more to that old misstatement that the question of slow promotion had already been decided by the Select Committee of 1890. One thing however is unfortunately clear from the correspondence and the recent debate, and that is that the memorialists are not likely to gain much satisfaction at the hands of any Home Government. As wise men they will do well therefore to regard the matter as close from the point of view of effective agitation.—Pioneer.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

EFFECT ON THE PRICE OF OIL.

A WIDE AWAKE MEM SAHIB.

The price of oil has gone up considerably in Calcutta bazaar as a result of the great fire at the Budge Budge oil shed, the Bengali Merchants of New Market running up the prices of every brand. Chester oil, which sold at Rs. 4-4-0, has suddenly gone up to Rs. 5-8 a case; Snowflake from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-4 and Rs. 6-8 a case. The present state of affairs gives no prospect of fixity. News of the fire filtered through to the oil merchants curiously. It appears that early in the morning a Memsahib called at the oil market and proceeded to purchase all the oil obtainable. Her behaviour aroused suspicion, and the merchants' messengers were soon flying about enquiring as to the state of the oil market. As soon as news of the disaster at Budge Budge reached the merchants, two or three went off to Budge Budge. Meantime prices had risen a shade but not before the lady purchaser had got a couple of gharis loaded with oil cases. On confirmation the larger oil depot owners promptly closed their shops and refused to sell and the smaller retail dealers moved chiefly, selling one case at a time. They are now sending out agents to purchase oil to enable them to lay in a stock for an anticipated corner in the market. They are very excited, dealers hoping to get very high prices for the remainder of the stock. The Burma Oil Company intimated that it has no intention of raising its prices and sold 200,000 tins of oil at the usual price to meet the wants of the consumer and prevent famine prices being established.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P Cairr-White IMS, B
Capt E C Loch 3rd B Cav
Mr H J Conlan B
Capt H H G Stansfeld 15th M I
Mr E L R Thornton M Cov
Major W A Thompson 1st Bo Lancers
Capt J H Peak 27th Bo I
Lieut-Col M S Eyre I M S
Lieut-Col D W Purdon 3rd Inf Hyd Cont
Major H Hendley IMS
Capt A N Fleming IMS
Capt E H Sweet 2-2 Goorkhas
Capt E R Vaughan I A
Lieut T Wilson Indian Ordnance Dept
Lieut R Willis Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut J F O Carter 4th Sikhs
Lieut H Armstrong 2nd Inf Hyd Cont
Lieut W C Little 1-3 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut F A Bridges 1 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J Husband I S
Lieut O G Brandon R
Sub-Lieut C S G Scott I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W G Wedderspoon B furl to Oct 31 1903
Mr W B Chambers B 4 mo M C
Mr J C Molony B 2 mo M C
Mr L G Smith B 6 mo M C
Mr C G Lissant B 6 mo M C
Mr R S Paterson M 6 mo
Mr A P Russell M 5 Mo M C
Capt E F Harold Bo 3 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut-Col R G Heamonger 33rd Burma Inf 6 mo M C
Major H J Sherwood E 6 mo M C
Major C S Williamson 3rd Goorkha Rifles 6 mo C
Capt E R Morton 47th Inf 6 mo M C
Lieut E H C Brander 2nd Rajpoots 6 mo M C
Lieut E Colson 41st Inf 5 mo M C
Lieut W H Turkington Indian Ordnance Dept 6 mo M C
Assist Engineer H Bak R I M 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W M Cubitt B
Mr W F Rice B Cov
Major C H Lewis 5th Bo Cav
Major L A Gordon 2nd Bo Lancers
Capt E F Harold Bo
Capt S M Tighe 20th P I
Lieut G C Hodgson 32nd Punjab Pioneers
Lieut-Col J Ferrand
Capt F C P Samborne 13th Rajpoots
Lieut W J Massy, attached Durham Light Inf

A Chinese millionaire at Samarang, Netherlands India, has commissioned a Government Civil Engineer on leave in Europe to find the handsomest villa there, and to draw up plans of it for him. On receiving the plans the millionaire will start building a similar house at Samarang, in the hope that there will be nothing like it in the whole of Netherlands India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia, Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 20th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Harrison Mr and Mrs J
Tounley Mr
Jakeman Miss
Franklin Miss
Duff Mr and Mrs J G
Webster Mrs B child and 2 infants
Clubb Miss
Saville Mr J
Hall Mr
Long Miss
Douglas Mrs
Mullenenx Mrs
Parkinson Miss B
Parkinson Miss

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE NEAR EAST.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on March 13:—

The telegram from your Sofia correspondent in the "Times" of this morning reveals facts of a nature to deserve serious attention in England. The indifference manifested by the bulk of Englishmen for the affairs of the Near East may be accounted for in different ways. First of all, there is the annual Macedonian scare, which has made people not only in England, but in other parts of Europe so callous to all accounts of threatened disturbances coming from the Balkan Peninsula that it required the publication of Parliamentary papers to convince them that this time trouble was really brewing. Another cause of the general indifference to the situation in the Near East has been the absorption of public interest in events that have taken place in other parts of the world—for instance, in China and South Africa. It is also in some measure due to the knowledge that all the Great Powers desire peace and are not prepared to allow local disturbances in the Balkan Peninsula to become a cause of quarrel among themselves. For these and other reasons it is only natural that the Eastern Question should have occupied but a secondary place in all controversy on international politics. Meanwhile, however, the British Government, and not alone the one now in office, is less excusable for having permitted the prestige of England in those parts to fall little down to its present modest proportions. It is often said that since England has had control over the Suez Canal the fate of Constantinople has become a matter of comparative indifference to her. That is, however, purely a mistaken opinion, and it is by no means certain that this view is shared by the majority of those who can be considered as competent authorities.

In any case, the present situation, in the Near East is such as to demand the most careful consideration, or rather reconsideration, of the policy of abstention which has been followed in recent years. It is satisfactory to learn that England intends to fulfil her share and part of her traditional "rôle"—namely, that of witnessing peacefully the fate of the oppressed populations under Turkish rule, and that she will always uphold almost at any sacrifice to be content with the Austro-Russian programme and the proposed means of controlling its execution. But how about the political side of the question? Atrocities such as occurred in Armenia and Macedonia, the wisdom and propriety of restoring the former intimate relations with Turkey may be questioned. Nevertheless, a revival of British prestige in South-Eastern Europe would be extremely welcome to the Balkan peoples. On the other hand, some of the Turks themselves go so far as to advocate an Anglo-Turkish alliance. A letter which I have before me says:—

"In my humble opinion, England would find it to her advantage to contract an alliance with Turkey that would place at her disposal a formidable army in case of peril. An alliance with a regenerated Turkey would be both politic and realistic. It would simplify the solution of such questions as that of Koweit and the mainland of Asia. Moreover, I consider that the road to Teheran passes through Constantinople. If the peoples of Turkey an Persia were to realise that England took and interest in their lot, without exception of race or religion, the elements of destruction both at home and abroad would gradually be paralysed. It is often said that Eastern nations are only impressed by facts in manifestations of force, but such manifestations also produce some ill impression on the nations of Europe themselves. The day when England can dispose of vast military resources, combined with her naval power, she will receive greater consideration than she does at present."

Whatever may be thought of this expression of opinion, it is time to one thing—namely, a desire to see Great Britain once more play a preponderant part in the affairs of the Near East.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Vienna, Sunday.—Referring to Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Lords, the "Fremdenblatt" observes that we too, wishes to see the integrity of Turkey respected, so that the British Cabinet is in full accord with all the other Powers as far as the Sultan's rule is concerned. The organ of the Vienna Foreign Office goes on to say:—

Thanks also to the British Cabinet for the alacrity, with which it consented to the Russo-Austrian proposals, and also for having supported them in Constantinople, because this not only prompted the Sultan to accept them, but, no doubt, made the value of the programme clearer to the Macedonians. Lord Lansdowne's speech in the Lords will have had the same effect. Wherever the agitators may look, they cannot discern the slightest prospect of one of the Great European Powers being ready to advance their objects.

The semi-official Hungarian "Pester Lloyd" observes that England's attitude towards the reforms is practically identical with that of France, and that there is no reason to cavil at the policy of the British Government in reserving for itself the right eventually to propose complementary measures. The keener the interest of the Powers in the Macedonian reforms, adds the "Pester Lloyd," the greater the guarantee of success.

The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople reports on March 10:—

The amnesty prescribed by the Austro-Russian code of reforms has already been carried into effect to a considerable extent. Up to Sunday night 1,000 persons, of whom 400 are Bulgarians and 600 Macedonians, had received the benefit of it. But this clemency has failed apparently to touch the heart of Western Macedonia, where the temper of the population is still bitterly hostile to the Sultan's Government.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphed from constantinople on March 12:—

The exception taken by Russia to the exclusive employment of German officers in the reorganisation of the Macedonian gendarmerie has created a great impression in Turkish circles and is causing some comment. It should be added, however, that Germany herself is no longer favourable to the idea of employing Germans only, being desirous, among other considerations to avoid exposing her officers to unfavourable criticism in the event of the failure of the scheme. None the less, since time presses and the reorganisation of the gendarmerie is a matter of great importance, the attitude of Russia is considered inopportune at this stage of the present crisis.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that so long ago as Dec. 15 last Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, in the course of an audience with the Sultan, speaking of the reorganisation of the gendarmerie, suggested the employment of officers of neutral States. The Porte, however, took no action, and thus lost three months of valuable time.

March 14.—The Porte declares that the Albanians are becoming reconciled to the projected reforms. The Ipek, Jakova, and Liuma clans have not yet been pacified, but the Government believe that the special commission which has been despatched to the disaffected area will be able to satisfy them and gain their respect and good will for the Sultan. It is evident, however, that in Turkish official circles anxiety is still felt regarding the situation in Macedonia and that doubts are entertained as to the attitude of Bulgaria. For this reason military precautions along the Bulgarian frontier have not been relaxed.

Vienna, March 16.—The Berlin correspondent of "Die Zeit" has been interviewing a Diplomatist, apparently a Russian, who is reported to have made the following observations:—

The situation is still serious, on account of the uncertain attitude of Bulgaria; but Turkey will receive "carte blanche" as far as the quelling of a rising is concerned, and everything will be in order, unless another Power than Russia and Austria-Hungary tries to fish in troubled waters in the Balkans. In such a case Russia would not hesitate to lay hands on Bulgaria, and, in the first place, occupy the ports of Varna and Burgas.

The Diplomatist does not appear to have named the other Power which, Russia is afraid, might spoil her game.

"Reuter's" representative at Salonica, writing on the 12th inst., says:—

On the 9th inst. another fight, which lasted for six hours, took place in the district of Malesh between some Turkish troops and a Bulgarian band numbering 80 men. The Bulgarians lost 13 killed and several wounded. The anxiety of the Turkish authorities to avoid all excesses and to keep their troops thoroughly in hand is evident from the fact that the Redifs who were stationed along the Bulgarian frontier, and who were somewhat impatient and disposed to turbulence on account of their prolonged withdrawal from their ordinary occupations, have all had their places taken by Nizams.

Constantinople, March 17.—It is confirmed that the interview between M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, and the Grand Vizier yesterday referred to the delay in the promulgation of regulations for the execution of the Macedonian reform scheme. These regulations, it is now announced, will shortly be communicated by the Porte to the Embassies of Austria-Hungary and Russia. The Swedish Government has agreed to send three officers to assist in the work of reorganising the Macedonian gendarmerie.

According to the Porte, up to yesterday 1,050 persons under arrest for political offences had been set at liberty.

PANSLAVIST FEELING.

We may complete the above extracts with the following, from the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," dated March 8:—

It is abundantly evident that the Russian Panslavist party, on more reflective consideration of the joint Russo-Austrian Reform Scheme and the present and prospective circumstances and conditions of the situation in the Balkans, is as dissatisfied as the malcontent Bulgarians and Servians. It would appear from the general tone and particular inferences of the "Svet," the Panslavist organ, [illegible] Count Ignatieff and Count Lamsdorff there must have been a diametrical difference in the views expressed and the advice given by Count Lamsdorff and Count Ignatieff at Sofia. The Bulgarians have never lost their faith in the prime mover of their liberation 25 years ago, and the author of the San Stefano treaty. Accordingly, they [illegible] the Russian occupation of Eastern Roumelia, [illegible] Macedonian reforms, [illegible] believe that there is only one [illegible] responsible for the emancipation of the Eastern Slavs, and they are not at all disposed by the reflection that that course would involve another Russo-Turkish war. They even affirm for certain [illegible] suggestions that the [illegible] issue between Austria-Hungary and Russia [illegible] now in conditions which [illegible] to [illegible] The Panslavists base this view upon their firm conviction that Germany, on the Bosphorus, is [illegible] all the advantages which should one day have accrued to Russia.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Paris, March 18 ("Standard").—The Constantinople which has taken place between the Greek and Turkish Governments and which has just been marked by the distinction conferred by the Sultan on the King of the Hellenes, the Duke of Sparta and the Greek Premier, cannot, according to the "Temps," fail to produce lively interest in the East. It is, it says, impossible to forget that the Greek nation gave the final impulse to the liberation of the nationalities subjected to the Ottoman Empire. The impulse it gave did not stop at the limit of the kingdom; it was felt through the whole of the East in Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro which owe to the revolutionary initiative of the Greek element the commencement of their own liberation. The "Temps" declares that all this is changed to-day.

The Greeks, not content with defending as it is their right and perhaps the duty their name of influence and not content with seeking to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Macedonia seem to take sides with a regime which no one has denounced and stigmatised more severely than they and to be ready to serve the policy of the Sultan against the demands of their fraternal enemies (Greek enemies of this Slav nationality. The Yeldiz and other books have during the last two years shown on every page that the Ministers of King George have constantly drawn the attention of the Powers to the manœuvres of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, and demands of them to make representations at Sofia, and to urge the authorities at Yildiz Kiosk to exercise repressions which would generate the quickly and too surely into massacres.

In spite of all this, the "Temps" says that the glorious reminiscences of the War of Independence, and, above all, those of the recent sufferings of the war in Thessaly, must make it difficult for Greece to espouse the cause of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM A LION.

MR. C. E. RADCLIFFE of Hyde, Wareham, sends to the "Field" the following account of a miraculous escape from a wounded lion received from a friend in East Africa:—

When I got near the camp I saw a great commotion. The whole lot of "mpagazi" (porters), tent boys, askaris, etc., all turned out, the first detachment armed with our Wakamba bows and arrows. I ran towards them, and they told me, "Bwana [illegible] who had armed himself with a Masai spear, "Simba makamaba bwana [illegible] has caught the master"). They had brought the medicine chest, and I sent back for a bed, as I did not quite know the extent of the wounds. I ran after the "mpagazi," and met R. walking along with the gunbearer about half a mile from camp. His face was black with congealed blood, his coat was off, his breeches and shirt torn and covered with blood. He lay down, supported by several "mpagazi" and told me a lion had mauled him, chiefly in the left arm. We got the medicine chest, and I put tabloids of pure carbolic into all the wounds, ramming them in with my fingers. He had a badly lacerated wound on the left forearm, and a corresponding one the other side of it, and a cleaner bite which (it turned out) went clean through the arm lower down, and had one through the right hand and one or two on the fingers. His other hand was also bitten, and he had a small bite on the left thigh.

He told me how it happened. He had seen two lions from some rising ground. They ran away, and he followed them a long way, running and getting very hot and pumped. They kept disappearing in the folds of the plain; but at last he came upon a lion and had a shot at him (standing, as the grass was too long to sit). He missed, and it ran away growling. He walked after it, and suddenly saw a lioness sitting undisturbed in a dip of the plain. She sat and looked at him, and he shot her dead with his Mauser. He and his gunbearer and the Masai tracker then skinned her and set out for camp. Suddenly they heard growls and saw something dark lying in the grass in front, and the gunbearer said it was a lion, so they went closer. The gunbearer urged him to shoot, which he eventually did standing, at about 100 yards. The lion on receiving the bullet, stood up, growling tremendously and lashing its tail. The cartridge expended was the last Mauser. On receiving a shot from the 450 cordite (480 grs. soft nosed bullet) he came straight for R., running along in a sort of shuffling shamble, not coming fast. He hit it again, and was reloading when it swerved from him (being only 15 yards off at the time) and ran after the gunbearer, who had run off diagonally. It caught him and knocked him down and sat on top of him biting him and growling. R. loaded and aimed, and the lion stood up as if looking around for someone to go for, and growling savagely. R. said he felt confident of dooring the brute. He shot and hit it again and it came straight at him. He shot it again at about 12 yards, but the beast reached him, knocked him down with its chest, and lay on him. He had put out his left arm, which it had caught hold of, and kept on biting and growling and worrying in spasms of rage every now and then. It simply rained blood on to his face and clothing. All the time he was under the lion he said his head was quite clear, and he felt no pain. He calculated his chances, and felt confident of getting off. After a time, the lion's spasms of rage increasing, he thought he had better try and get away, so choosing a chance, he wriggled himself free, got up, and ran away, trying to reload his rifle as he ran.

The lion, after staring stupidly about for a moment, saw him, ran after him, and caught him again. He faced it, and it pushed him down, and he found himself under it again and facing it, so he was afraid it would bite him on the head or throat. He opened his rifle with one hand (the other the lion was gnawing), got out a cartridge from his pocket, put in a cartridge, closed the breech, and, resting the stock on the ground and the barrels close to the beast's head, he pulled the trigger, and the bullet went through its eye into its brain. He then rammed the muzzle of the rifle into its mouth in case it should bite him as it was dying, and got up from under it and went to look for Jumah, the gunbearer, as he thought he might have been killed. He found him about 30 yards off, apologising profusely for not having shot the lion, but there were no Mauser cartridges left. R. said he felt no pain, and was lit as a fiddle. They brought the lioness's skin and put it beside the dead lion, with his rifle and coat, and then walked two miles towards camp, where we met them. The Masai boy had fled, but at length turned up, and R. sent him to camp to fetch porters and carbolic. The lion skin had eight holes, four in the body and four round the head. The Mauser had hit him in the stomach. His lower jaw on one side was smashed in three places and the projecting bone at the back of the eye socket, with part of the skull on that side, as clean blown away; also his cranium was cracked right across. So he had a fair doing. Two of the 450 bullets had come out of the quarters, having passed right through him, only making a round hole an inch across at their exit.

A WARNING TO PHILATELISTS.

THE DURBAR POSTAL GUIDE.

"PHILATELIST" writes to the "Statesman":—At the Delhi Coronation Durbar the Government of India issued 5,000 copies of the Indian Postal Guide with a set of Indian stamps, which were cancelled. Out of these 3,000 found their way into the hands of the public, and some are asking as much as Rs. 40 to Rs 50 for each copy, originally sold by Government at Re. 1 each at the Delhi Durbar. As such a price is not only too high, but as many stamp collectors and philatelists have an idea that these Guides have a market value, let me warn all such persons that, according to the last number to hand of the monthly journal published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, of London (the well-known stamp dealers), these Guides have no value at all, but are only Souvenirs of the Delhi Durbar and nothing more. They are not stamp editions specially struck for the Durbar. Had they been so, they would have been catalogued and had a market value, as stated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.

THE "Birmingham Daily Post" states that the Prince and Princess of Wales will probably visit India in the autumn.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

HOME.

CONSUMPTION.—The annual meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption [illegible] At which the 14th there was proposed [illegible] by Mr. G. H. Wallop, "My Lord [illegible] the Hayfield on election there [illegible] of Colonels and Garter comedy, [illegible] Marriage."—Sir C. Wyndham's theatre was opened on the 18th.

[illegible]—The Lord Mayor presided on the occasion of the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund.—The Free Church Council last week. [illegible] the Rev. R. F. Horton, president for the year, [illegible] the annual conference will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Canon W. M. Furneaux has been appointed Dean of Westminster and Chancellor of St. David's.

Education.—Mr. H. M. Lindsell has been appointed Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education for elementary education, and Mr. Cyril Jackson, Inspector-General of Schools in Western Australia, has been appointed Chief Inspector of the Board for Elementary Education.—A deputation of trade unionists last week urged on Lord Londonderry that all grades of education in London should be under one authority already created for education purposes only. On the 17th Lord Londonderry received a deputation representing [illegible] schools, who advocated the principle of [illegible] control and delegated local administration.

Election.—The Hyde Division of Sussex has returned Dr. Hutchinson (L.) to Parliament by a majority of 534. The Unionist party thus loses a seat.

Failure.—Messrs. S. Kraumisch and F. Stern, rubber and general merchants, Liverpool, have been adjudged bankrupt with gross liabilities of £344,555, of which the amount expected to rank for dividend is £100,275. The assets are £1,172, and there is a deficiency to be explained of £2,00,103. A thousand pounds of credit re Mr. Stern said that a large amount of the indebtedness was for cash advanced against goods which had disappeared, and only Mr. Kraumisch could tell what had become of them. He asked the creditors to help in finding Mr. Kraumisch.

Ireland.—The report of the University Education Commission is keenly discussed. The board of Trinity College have protested against the incorporation in Dublin University of a denominational college.

Law.—The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords has been hearing the claim of the Countess of Yarborough and the Countess of Powis to be co-heirs to the baronies of Faucomberg, Darcy (de Knayth), and Meinill.—An order of commital has been granted against Lady Granville Gordon for refusing her child without leave of the Court, it having in fact been taken over to Dunkirk in a tug from Tilbury.—Major P. C. Gordon, Army Medical Corps, has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with Captain C. W. Bell.—Mr. Whitaker Wright was arrested on the 16th in New York on landing from a French liner.—Lord Pembroke's libel action against the ex-Secretary of the Quarry men's Union ended in a verdict for the plaintiff with £500 damages.

Lord James presided on the 18th at a meeting of the Women's Emigration Association.

H.M.S. Imperieuse arrived at Southampton on board the Norman on the 14th. In reply to an address from the Corporation of Southampton he said [illegible] fellow-countrymen not to overstate the results achieved by his mission. But although progress towards complete conciliation must necessarily be slow, it would, in his opinion, be certain. It was our duty also calmly to concede [illegible] equality for labour was [illegible] between [illegible] Sunday was received by [illegible] Buckingham Palace.

Naval and Military.—The War Commission's [illegible] Lawrence Lord Macdonald, Major-Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Morgan, A.S.C., Sir G. H. Marshall, Col. W. H. Mortimer, Vice-admiral Sir E. Martin, Rear-Admiral Hamilton, Col. A. E. Carr, Col. D. Haig, Lieut.-Col. L. Macdonald, and Col Crabbe. —The report of Vice-Admiral Sir [illegible] has been published as a Blue-book.—Colonel Kincaid, [illegible] at the Court of Inquiry held in reference to the incidents in the Grantic Gulf, has been published.—Lord Roberts has prepared a memorandum on cavalry training.—Lord Roberts unveiled on the 17th, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, a memorial tablet to General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C.—A meeting in the interest of the Union Jack Club was held on the 16th; Princess Christian was among those present.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 12th gave a second reading to Lord Avebury's Sugar (Early Closing) Bill. On the 13th Lord Londonderry made a statement on the Macedonian question; and on the 16th the Lord Chancellor gave his opinion on the administration of the licensing laws.—In the House of Commons on the 12th a vote of £9,647,000 for Army pay was passed. On the 13th Mr. Taylor's Church Discipline Bill received its second reading by 190 to 139. On the 16th Mr. Arnold-Forster explained the Navy Estimates; and a motion by Mr. Bowles in condemnation of the new scheme of naval training was negatived by 200 to 97. On the 17th the naval vote of £9,384,000 for pay was agreed to. A discussion on foreign shipping bounties ended in a counter-motion which the Army Estimates were further considered, and a proposed reduction was negatived by 180 to 76. The House afterwards rejected by 168 to 74 a resolution that it was desirable to grant local self-government to Wales.—Some Unionist opposition to the coming Irish Land Bill is threatened.

Royal Geographical Society.—The King, as President, has approved the names of those selected to receive this year's medals.

Sailing.—A collision occurred in the Channel on the 14th between two Spanish steamers, one of which was sunk, with the loss of three men.

St. Patrick's Day was commemorated on the 17th in London by a parade of Irish Guards at the Tower, the men receiving shamrock provided by the Queen. The celebrations in Ireland were unusually hearty and good.

The King and Queen held the first Court of the season on the 18th at Buckingham Palace.—The King proposes to go for a cruise on board the Royal yacht towards the end of the present month, and will pay a visit to the King of Portugal at Lisbon.

The Prime Minister received on the 18th a deputation protesting against the recent suppression of licenses by the justices. Mr. Balfour said that what had occurred appeared to be in many cases little short of injustice and confiscation, to which neither Parliament nor Government could remain indifferent.

Yachting.—Shamrock III., the new challenger for the America Cup, was launched on the 17th.

THE EMPIRE.

Aden.—An Irade issued by the Sultan of Turkey with regard to the Aden "Hinterland" is expected to solve the difficulty.

Canada.—The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Louis Jette, and Mr. Justice Armour will be the British representatives on the Alaska Commission.

Malta.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Malta on the 15th, and left on the 18th.

Somaliland.—A detachment under Captain Pope-Hennessy stormed a zariba of the enemy near the Lasalanle Wells, 35 miles south of Bohotle, on the 16th, killing 15 and capturing 16 men, besides taking several camels. Communication has been established between Bohotle and the Obbia force, of which the flying column reached Galkayu on March 3.

South Africa.—Our Bloemfontein Correspondent draws the attention of the Imperial Government to the dissatisfaction of the troops with the uncertainty as to the period of their detention in South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The Argentine Government invited that of Washington to join in a declaration that a public debt cannot give rise to armed intervention by a European creditor. The United States Government refused. The Argentine Government has issued a statement explaining its Note to the United States, and making some very flattering references to Great Britain.

Panama and Cuban Treaties.—The action of the Senate in passing an amendment to the Cuban Treaty, requiring its approval by the House of Representatives, is regarded as practically defeating the treaty for the time being. Great Britain has protested against this treaty.—The Senate has ratified the Panama Canal Treaty.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Board of Revenue has completed a census according to which the population is 426,447,000.

France.—The debate on the religious orders began on the 12th in the Chamber.—The transfer of a French navigation company's vessel to the Italian flag has caused a good deal of discussion.

Germany.—The Reichstag has passed several sections of the estimates with the reductions made by the Budget Committee, including a reduction of 3,000,000 marks in the vote for China.—The Emperor William has issued an instruction that in official reports long-winded sentences, interpolated clauses, and verbs at the end of the sentence are to be avoided.

Greece.—The conflict between the Ministry and the King as to the Army Bills is acute.

Morocco.—Our Correspondent at Tangier reports a general feeling of pessimism among native officials.

Russia.—The Tsar has issued a manifesto announcing his intention to strengthen the laws granting freedom of religion and to improve the conditions of Russian village life and of the local nobility and peasantry.—The famine in Finland is increasing in intensity.

Turkey.—Further encounters between Turks and insurgents are reported.

Uruguay.—A "national-ist" rebellion has broken out and 8,000 men are preparing to attack the capital.

Obituary.—Dr. Bradley, late Dean of Westminster; Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P.; Major-General Sir G. S. Whitmore; Mr. Ernest Legouve; Professor Nikolaus Beets; the Rev. Dr. Walford Green; Major-General C. E. Parkinson; Sir A. C. Power; the Rev W. J. Woods; Admiral Tyrell.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BOER PRISONERS OF WAR IN CEYLON, &c.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, March 16, Mr. MacNeill asked under what authority, statutory or otherwise, had Boers taken prisoners in the late war who had been deported to India, Ceylon, or Bermuda, been detained in imprisonment, and in many instances treated as common criminals, for nearly a twelvemonth after the conclusion of peace.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the prisoners of war, in India, Ceylon, and Bermuda had been detained under martial law, which had been proclaimed over the areas covered by the prisoners-of-war camps. Breaches of military discipline had been punished by the military authorities. But he had no information of any such treatment as was alleged.

In reply to another question by Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Chamberlain said there were at present 52 prisoners of war in Bermuda who had not taken the oath or made the declaration of allegiance under the terms of surrender. They would be sent back to South Africa as soon as they took the oath or made the declaration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MacNeill further asked: At what stations in India are Boers who have been taken prisoners in the late war imprisoned at the present time and what are the numbers of the Boers detained at each station; by whose authority and on whose responsibility was a communication made to Boers that imprisonment that default in taking the oath of allegiance would prolong their stay in the Bermuda districts, whereas the taking by them of that oath would secure their removal to cool hill stations, and what course does the War Office intend to take with reference to those prisoners.

Mr. Chamberlain: The prisoner of war in India are at present stationed at Ahmednagar. The number of the men is about 500, I believe, but I do not think it necessary to make any communication of the kind alleged. All prisoners of war are at liberty to go where they please at their own expense, except to the enemy's colonies. They will not be allowed to return to the new colonies as the expression of his Majesty's Government unless they take the oath or make the declaration of allegiance. It has been arranged that General Botha shall send a delegate to the prisoners to explain to them the desirability of making the declaration.

In reply to Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Brodrick said: As regards the safe custody of the prisoners of war in India, Ceylon, and Bermuda, and maintaining order and discipline among them, the India Office and the War Office respectively are responsible. Questions of general policy in regard to these prisoners fall within the sphere of the Secretary for the Colonies.

THE LANCE IN THE INDIAN CAVALRY.

Col. Legge asked the Secretary for India whether it was proposed to abolish the lance in the Indian cavalry.

Lord G. Hamilton said that he had received no communication on the subject from the Indian Government.

POPULAR CONCESSION AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Caine asked the First Lord of the Treasury if, in view of the fact that no popular boon or concession has been granted, according to ancient usage, in connection with the Delhi Durbar his Majesty's Government will direct the Government of India to take some early opportunity to rectify this omission.

Mr. Balfour: I am not prepared to admit the validity of the principle upon which the question of the hon. member appears to proceed.

ARMY RELIEFS FOR INDIA.

On Tuesday March 17, Mr. Pirie asked the Secretary of State for War: Can he give the dates of embarkation of the reliefs for India for this winter, have all the necessary relief embarked and if not, what is the deficiency.

Mr. Brodrick: Including embarkations in the last few days, the reliefs have all been despatched to India the number sent being about 700 in excess of present requirements.

THE RUSSIAN AND PERSIAN TARIFF.

Sir J. Leng asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the date when the new tariff was concluded between Russia and Persia, had a copy been received by the Foreign Office; and if so, would it be laid upon the table of the House?

Viscount Cranborne: The tariff between Russia and Persia was signed on December 21 last, and was published for the first time on February 14. A copy has been received at the Foreign Office and a translation of it is printed in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th inst.

INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

On Thursday, March 19, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: To what extent the £550,000 for Army expenditure in the present Indian budget is due to the increase of pay to the British troops in India.

Lord George Hamilton: I have not yet received full details from India showing the cause of each increase and decrease of expenditure allowed for in the Budget; but, since the rate of pay of the British soldier in India is to be the same in 1903-04 as in 1902-03, no part of the increase to which the hon. member draws attention can be due to the cause which he suggests. The chief increase is due to the new recruiting scheme will take effect from April 1, 1904, and will have to be provided for a year hence in the Budget for 1904-05.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Capt. Balfour.—East India (Public Works Department)—To call attention to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in regard to the grievances of the senior members of the Public Works Department, and to move a resolution.

Sir Howard Vincent.—East India (Import Duty).—That, in the opinion of this House, the import duty, averaging five per cent., levied at the Customs house of his Majesty's Empire of India should be raised by two and a half per cent. in respect of dutiable goods imported from foreign countries, so as to give a preference in favour of British produce, as recommended by the Colonial Conference of 1902.

Secretary Lord George Hamilton.—Contracts (India Office).—Bill to remove doubts as to the mode of execution of certain contracts entered into on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. MacNeill.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will say what steps have been taken to secure the payment of the claims of British Indian subjects who have been robbed by brigand when journeying between Jeddah and the Mahomedan cities of Mecca and Medina; and whether his Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of co-operating with the Netherlands Government in proposing to the Ottoman authorities the necessity for establishing an international police force for the protection of British and Dutch subjects travelling in the Hedjaz.

Mr. Moon.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the reasons for which it was decided not to follow existing Indian precedents in regard to the qualifications for the post of the chief judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: With regard to the remission of interest for three years on loans advanced by the Government of India to princes of the Native States, enabling them to extend relief to their famine stricken subjects as a ranged by the Governor-General at the Delhi Durbar, will his Highness the Nizam share in that concession in view of the lakhs of the Berar loans mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's despatch of April 28, 1902, and in other passages of Parliamentary papers issued in December last.

ATTACK ON EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES.

A TINNEVELLY Correspondent says:—A few months ago a shepherd filed a complaint against two Zenana Mission ladies and a Native Christian Bible woman charging them with kidnapping his minor daughter. At the same time he filed a Civil suit against the Mission for recovery of his daughters. The Criminal case was thrown out by the District Magistrate who tried it. The Civil case is pending, and on Saturday, the 28th March, the girl was taken to the District Munsifs Court to be examined as a witness. After the girl's evidence was over she was taken to a carriage just near the verandah of the Court, escorted by two European male Missionaries and by the two Zenana Mission ladies. The shepherds were then assembled in the compound in large numbers. Some of them seized the girl and carried her off. One of the Missionaries pursued them and tried to get back the girl, but was assaulted with stones and dirt. It is said that the ladies were hustled about in the ground, but no violence was used towards them. Only the gentlemen who pursued the party of shepherds for some distance were beaten and otherwise severely handled. The case is likely to go to the Criminal Courts and cause some sensation.

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID.

A PAPER by Dr Macfadyen, of the Jenner Institute, communicated by Lord Lister to the Royal Society, is of peculiar interest to the public because it promises an efficient prophylactic and curative treatment for typhoid fever. That dreaded disease is known to depend upon the growth and propagation within the human body of the typhoid bacillus. Dr. Macfadyen has found that by crushing the microscopic cells of that bacillus, in a manner to be presently explained, the intracellular juices can be obtained apart from the living organism, and that these juices are highly toxic. By injecting them in small and repeated doses into a living animal its blood serum is rendered powerfully anti-toxic and bactericidal. That is to say, it becomes an antidote alike to the living typhoid bacteria and to the poison which may be extracted from them. Animals dosed with the protective serum and subsequently treated with lethal doses of typhoid bacteria were found to enjoy immunity from typhoid fever, while others exposed to the same infection without the previous protective treatment died of the disease. In the same way animals receiving injections of the intracellular poison without any living bacteria escaped death only when previously treated with the protective blood serum of an animal which had gone through the immunising process. Therefore the blood serum in question is a prophylactic for typhoid fever (at least, among the inferior animals). But further experiments were made by injecting lethal doses of the poison or of the living bacteria, and subsequently injecting the protective serum after half the time required for the toxic dose to kill the animal had been allowed to elapse. In these cases the antidote overtook the poison and the animals recovered. Therefore the serum is curative of typhoid fever when already established, as well as protective against typhoid infection. It is thus demonstrated that by the careful inoculation of an animal with the juices of the dead bacteria, its blood serum can, in the case of typhoid fever, be endowed with the antidotal properties hitherto developed, as in the case of diphtheria only by inoculation with the living bacteria. It is reasonable to suppose that what holds good in the case of one pathogenetic bacterium will also hold good in the case of others. But hypothesis, however reasonable, must be verified by experiment, and the work of extracting and investigating the juices of other bacteria is now being carried on at the Jenner Institute. Should it turn out, as may be expected, that bacterial juices in general react upon the animal organism in the same way as the living bacteria which produce them, the fact cannot but have a profound influence upon medical speculation and practice.

The practial advantages of the discovery are great. When, in order to obtain a protective serum, an animal is inoculated with living pathogenetic bacteria, the result is always quantitatively uncertain. The seed may fall upon a highly receptive and fertile soil, and develope effects of unexpected violence, or it may fall upon an unusually sterile soil and fail to produce the expected results. In other words, we cannot tell whether will be the output of bacterial poison from a given dose of living bacteria. But the bacterial poison itself, when isolated from the living bacteria, is a definite pathogenic agent, which we can measure, dilute, and test like any other potent drug. Those who know that bacteria are so minute as to be invisible except under high microscopic powers will naturally ask by what unimaginable accuracy of grinding they can be broken up so as to release their intracellular toxins. The answer shows once more how close is the dependence of advance in one department of research upon discovery in another department apparently quite unrelated, and how impossible it is to foretell in what ways abstract inquiry may bear upon the most important practical problem. These infinitesimal organisms are crushed in liquid air, which is at once an absolutely neutral fluid and one giving the exceedingly low temperature essential for success. Thus an important step in the treatment of disease becomes possible through the previous success of efforts to reduce the most refractory gases to the liquid condition. The intense cold of liquid air has no effect upon the vitality of bacteria. After the most prolonged immersion they propagate themselves with unabated vigour as soon as they are again placed in normal conditions. But when frozen hard in liquid air those almost inconceivably minute cells are completely broken up by trituration. The completely triturated mass may be placed in the proper medium and raised to the proper temperature, but there is no sign of bacterial growth. The poisonous juices, however, remain and possess, as has just been demonstrated, the same toxic properties as when they are directly elaborated inside the human body by the living bacteria. We have, in fact, the best guarantee that nothing has happened beyond their mechanical release in the fact that at the temperature of liquid air all chemical activities are in abeyance. The mechanical disintegration of these microscopical cells at the temperature of liquid air is not so simple a matter as it may seem. For its explanation the biologist must again apply to the physicist who has furnished him with this new and potent implement.

ANOTHER GORDON CASE.

DIVORCE £2,000 DAMAGES AND QUESTION OF A CHILD.

It is a curious coincidence that closely following the sensational case within Sir Francis Jeune declared without parallel in fact or fiction, the same judge should the other day have been occupied with another Gordon divorce suit, in which also the paternity and custody of a child were the subject of discussion.

Major Pellio Cecil Harcourt Gordon, R.A.M.C., was married in 1892 and six years later made the acquaintance of Captain Claude W. H. Bell, who became one of his closest friends.

In 1901 Major Gordon was sent out to South Africa. While he was away Mrs. Gordon and Captain Bell visited an hotel near Hilbora Viaduct and stayed there under assumed name.

Meanwhile an affectionate interchange of letters went on between the major and his wife. In 1902 the husband returned home—to be promptly ordered to India.

Mrs. Gordon did not seem pleased at the news of their impending journey, and she said one day,

"I don't think we are getting on as well as we ought to. I do not think we love each other as much as we did."

"Why not?" he replied. "I love you as much as ever I did."

"Well," rejoined she, "I don't love you."

Eventually she confessed what had happened, and said that Captain Bell was the father of her last child.

Major Gordon now sued for divorce, but his counsel said he did not believe Captain Bell was the father of the child. It had been arranged that the cap ain should pay the £2,000 damages claimed, of which, however, Major Gordon, it was stated, would not touch one penny.

After counsel for Captain Bell had briefly questioned the major regarding the paternity of the youngest child, a decree nisi with costs, damages £2,000, and the custody of the three children was granted.

Then Captain Bell's counsel asked that the question of the custody of the youngest child should be adjourned into chambers, in order that his client might put certain facts before his lordship.

The judge said he has no evidence before him that the husband was not the father. If questions of this kind were going to be raised, they ought to be raised on the pleadings. Only the other day he had to give his decision in another case in regard to the law on the subject.

BILL FOR SMALL BOYS.

PROPOSAL TO FINE JUVENILE SMOKERS.

A BILL is to be introduced into Parliament for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Its main provisions are:—

No person under the age of sixteen years shall smoke or use tobacco in any form, and any person so doing shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each offence.

No person shall sell, give, or supply tobacco in any form to, or for the use of, any person under the age of sixteen years, and any person so doing shall be liable (1) on a first conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings, and (2) on a second or sub-sequent conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

In the case of a third conviction, says the "Beacon Light" which publishes the measure, the license of the offending tobacconist will become void.

Probably Sir Brampton Gordon or Mr. Samuel Smith will introduce the Bill, and there are several other members who are strongly in favour of legislation for the juvenile smoker.

In most of the States laws are in operation to prevent smoking among youths.

A Strand tobacconist told an "Express" representative that he persistently declined to serve schoolboys and office boys, and they were beginning to fight shy of his shop. There were, however, hundreds of tobacconists in London and the suburbs who laid themselves out for inducing boys to smoke by retailing cheap cigarettes and little pipes.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT was arrested in New York, on March 15, on landing from the French steamer La Lorraine. He had been traced to Paris by bank notes which he changed, and on March 7 he embarked at Havre, accompanied by a young wo

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

SHADOWING STATESMEN.

"Whilst it was one of Scotland Yard's anxious days, though the peril of public life is happily passing away in England." A few years ago about half the special protection officers appointed to guard our leading statesmen were withdrawn from Government buildings, and the "Prime" Minister is as safe to-day, as he walks every night from the House of Commons to Downing-street, as any of those who wait to catch a glimpse of him. But the special policeman in plain clothes is still an active force on great occasions, and he would have his eye, we may be sure, on the Colonial Secretary as he came home on Saturday. Until a few years ago there were quite a hundred of these special guardians of public men in and about Whitehall and Westminster, and it was the rule until late years for one or two of them to be stationed in the Central Hall and other parts of the Houses of Parliament accessible to the general public.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN NOT AFRAID.

Mr. Chamberlain, like Mr. Gladstone, would doubtless be perfectly willing to dispense with the special protection of Scotland Yard. He has never been afraid of his enemies, either physically or politically. He told the House of Commons years go, when King Edward was sitting over the clock as Prince of Wales, that the prospect of his political extinction was one which he could contemplate with equanimity, and he told the people of Birmingham just before he went away last year that he had never known fear. "They say that the time is coming," he said, "when I shall be stoned in my own city, and they predict with apparent good faith—which makes me say that they are silly—they predict that my political extinction is imminent. I have been threatened many times. I have not been made afraid. The time is coming when the question of whether or not I continue in political life is a matter of absolute indifference to me."

WAITING FOR THE G.O.M.

Mr. Gladstone once saved a midnight scene in Downing-street by the mere chance of entering by a back gate instead of the familiar door in front. Late at night a man from Sheffield was found loitering in Whitehall, and he was tactless enough to fire a revolver and so alarm the police. It was the time on the second Home Rule Bill, and when taken to the police station a paper was found in the man's pocket proving that his design was to kill the Prime Minister. "The Reason Why" the document was headed, and after asking what was the use of calling Mr. Gladstone a traitor, the writer went on: "That won't upset the Bill. There is such a thing as wilful murder, and yet it might be simple and purely justifiable homicide. Now to prove it." Mr. Gladstone walked home that night across the Horse Guards, and he was safe in bed when the man from Sheffield fired his revolver.

IRISH SECRETARIES IN PERIL.

It is not easy for us to imagine to-day, when the Irish lion is lying down with the lamb, a return to the state of things which prevailed during the Irish Secretaryships of Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Forster. Sir George Trevelyan and Earl Spencer, who was Lord Lieutenant at the time, were closely guarded whenever they went about in Dublin, and Mr. Forster, it has since been discovered, was doomed by the Invincibles, and only by the merest chance escaped the fate of his successor. Mr. Forster, it was planned, was to be struck down in the streets of the Irish capital, where he was wont to appear without escort, but his would-be assassins missed him on the day they had fixed, and soon afterwards his Secretaryship came to an end.

CHIEF POLICEMAN FOR LONDON.

How many people know that Lord Charles Beresford was once offered the post of Chief Commissioner of Police in London, which has just passed from Sir Edward Bradford to Mr. Henry? Lord Charles declined the post, which had just been declined also by Sir Redvers Buller. Ultimately, Sir Charles Warren was appointed, and there is an interesting note on the matter from the then Home Secretary, who wrote to his daughter: "You will have heard that the new policeman is General Sir C. Warren, now on his way from Suakim. The appointment has been very well received, and those of the newspapers who have abused me for the last fortnight for not appointing A. B, etc., or for having been refused by D, E, and F, have now to confess that he is the best man, and that they never guessed his name, but that I was a fool for thinking of appointing G. H. and I."

A KINGDOM IN ARABIA.

Muscat, the little Sultanate which, according to an odd story from St. Petersburg, is destined to come ver, soon under British influence if not into the British Empire, has been ruled as an independent State for more than a century and a half, and the present Sultan has been on the throne nearly fifteen years. His power is not so great as that of his ancestors, who claimed within their sphere a large area of Arabia and a strip of the African coast, including Zanzibar. The Sultan has a revenue of a quarter of a million dollars, and is reported to be very friendly with Major Cox, the British officer who looks after our interests in Muscat for £80 a year.

PEERS WHO ARE PUBLICANS.

It is interesting, in view of the prospect of licensing legislation, to remember that between three and four hundred public-houses are owned by members of the House of Lords. Lord Derby is by far the largest owner with seventy-two licensed houses. No other peer has more than fifty, the next largest owner being the Duke of Bedford, who has exactly half a hundred houses. One member of the Cabinet—the Duke of Devonshire—has forty-seven, so that between them these three have 169 licensed houses—more than half the total number held by peers. The Duke of Rutland has thirty-seven, and the Duke of Northumberland thirty-six; Lord Dudley has thirty-three, and Lord Cowper twenty-two; and Lord Dunraven and Lord Salisbury have each eleven. The Parliamentary return from which these figures are taken gives also six licensed houses to Lord Hartington, and presumably, as there is now no Lord Hartington, they should be added to the forty-seven of the Duke of Devonshire.

SOME LICENCE FIGURES.

There are in the United Kingdom over a hundred and fifty thousand licences for the sale of intoxicants. A return made a few years ago showed that there were then in England and Wales 125,344 "on" and "off" licences; in Scotland, 11,626; and in Ireland, 18,532. All but about 30,000 were for the sale of drink to be consumed on the premises. The grocer's licence, which has so often been represented as Mr. Gladstone's worst legacy to the nation, is less popular in Ireland than anywhere else. In Scotland one-third of the total number of licences are "off," in England one-fifth, and in Ireland only one-tenth. Scotland, in proportion to her population, has fewer licences than either of the sister kingdoms. The average population per "on" licence throughout the United Kingdom in 1896 was 379—there were, that is to say, 379 inhabitants for every licence. But in Scotland the number of public-houses equalled only one for every 566, in England the figures were one for every 301, and in Ireland there was a public-house for every 271 of the population.

TOWNS AND PUBLIC-HOUSES.

There is no approach to consistency in the number of public-houses in the various towns in the United Kingdom; the ratio to population varies from 160 in Dudley to 583 in Cardiff. In the wonderful mass of figures brought together in "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," the authors give a table showing that while Leeds has one public-house for 514 of the population, Manchester has one for every 214, and while the proportion in Southampton is one in 197, the proportion at Plymouth is one in 303. Birmingham and Liverpool have about the same proportion rather less than one in 300; but Bradford and Leicester are above the one-in-400 line, Leicester having only one public-house in 425, and Bradford one in 469. In twenty-two typical towns of England and Wales only two—Leeds and Cardiff—rise to the sober height of one public-house for over 500 people and only two others—Leicester and Bradford—to one for over 400. Six towns put up with one in over 300, nine with one in over two hundred. Three other towns on the list—Dudley, Southampton, and Chester—have one public-house for less than 200 inhabitants. It should be remembered, however, that the last six years have greatly added to the number of licensed houses in some of these towns.

ONE SQUARE MILE OF LONDON.

The rateable value of licensed premises in London in the same year—1896—was nearly six times the rateable value of all the schools in the same area, and one-twentieth of the whole valuation of the Metropolis. There were 14,059 licensed houses—one to 446 inhabitants, and the figures for a single square mile of London are almost startling. In the police division of St. James's, including Soho, the public houses were scattered at the density of 798 per square mile, and the rate in Holborn is 486 per mile. In Finsbury it is 379; in Marylebone 349, in Whitechapel 338, in Lambeth 194, and in Southwark 132. One of the most amazing London maps is that compiled by Mr. Arthur Sherwell, showing the number of public houses on an area of nine-sixteenths of a square mile in Central London, where the red spots marking licensed premises are bewildering in their number. In this small area there is a public house—not counting private hotels and restaurants—for every seventeen inhabited houses!

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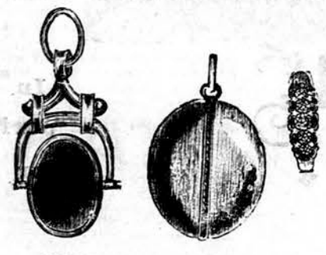

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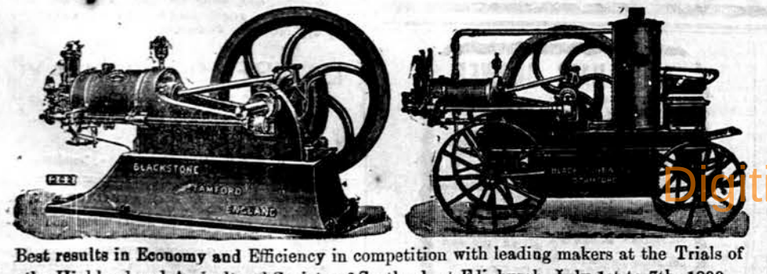

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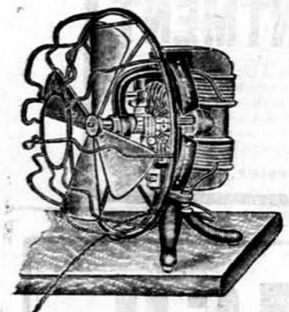

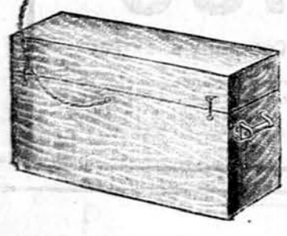

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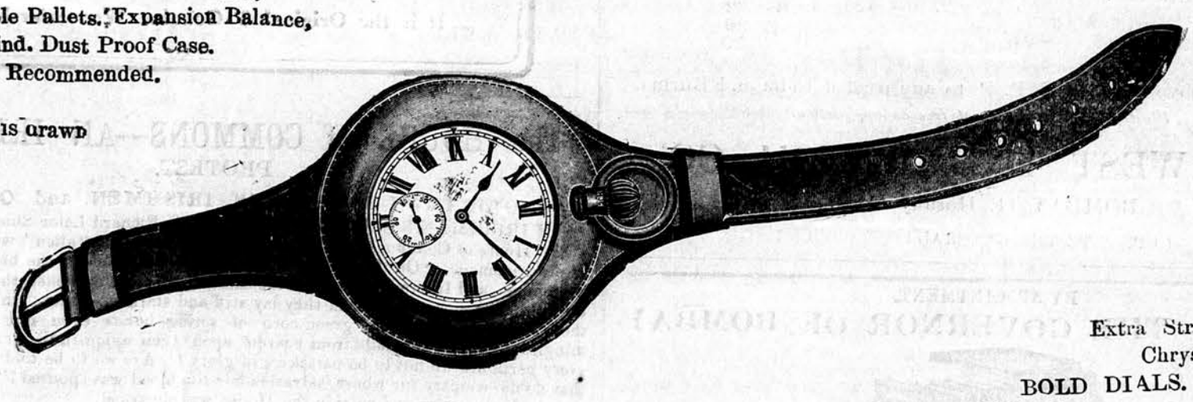

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